

CLAVIS ANGLICA
LINGUÆ BOTANICÆ;
OR, A
BOTANICAL
LEXICON;
IN WHICH
THE TERMS OF BOTANY,
PARTICULARLY THOSE OCCURRING IN THE
WORKS OF LINNÆUS,
AND
OTHER MODERN WRITERS,
ARE
APPLIED, DERIVED, EXPLAINED,
CONTRASTED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

I KINGS IV. 33.

וַיִּדְבֹּר עַל-הָעֵצִים מִן-הָאֶרֶץ אֲשֶׁר בְּלִבָּנוֹן
וְעַד הָאֲזוּב אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵא בְּקִיר

SECOND EDITION.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
CALENDARIUM BOTANICUM.

By JOHN BERKENHOUT, M. D.

L O N D O N:

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M DCC LXXXIX.



T O
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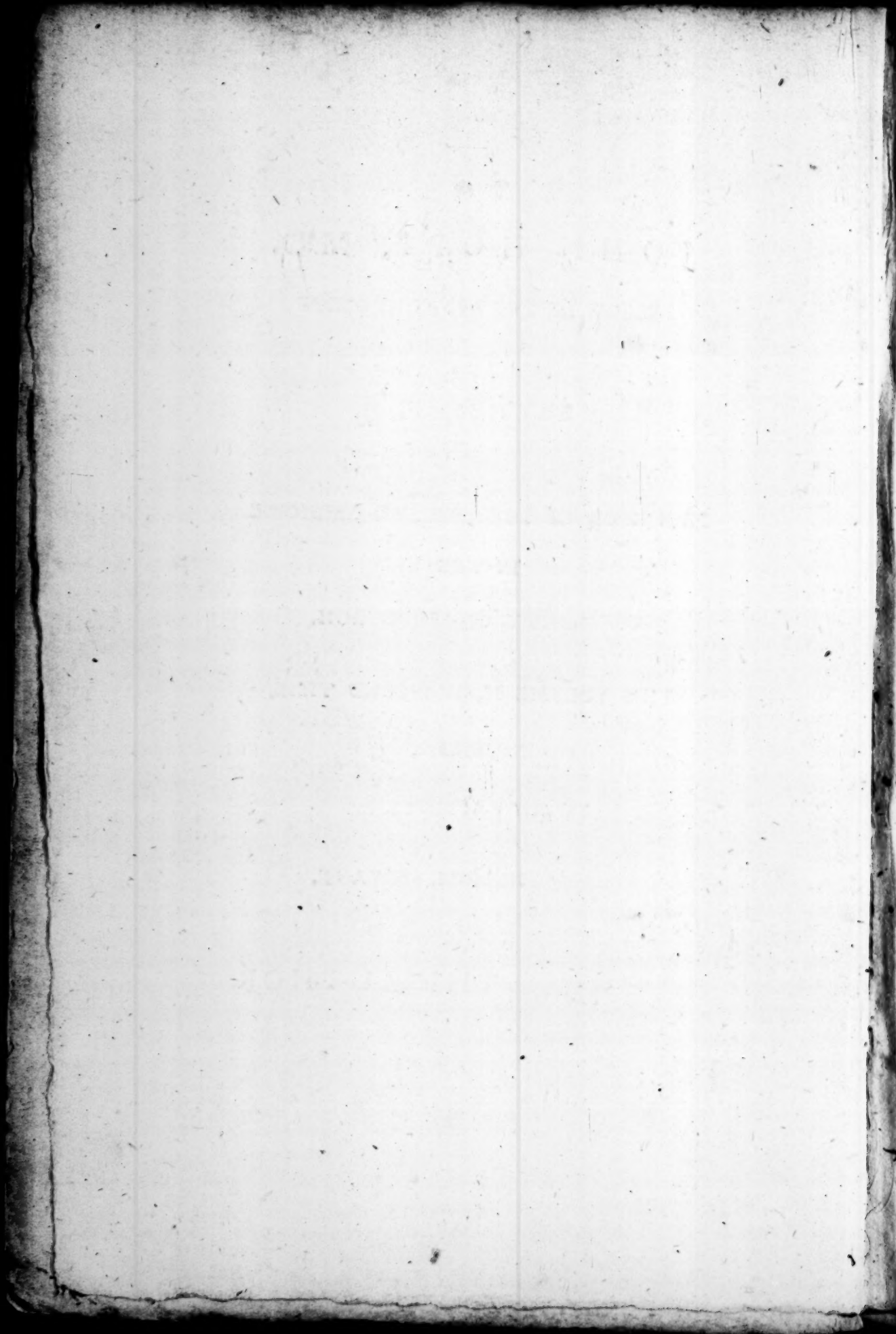
THIS VOLUME IS, A SECOND TIME,

INSCRIBED,

BY HIS FAITHFUL

HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.



P R E F A C E.

THE first edition of this Lexicon was published in the year 1764, when I was a student at Edinburgh. It was written solely for my own use, and published at the request, and under the inspection, of the worthy Professor to whom it was then dedicated, and to whom it is now inscribed. The present edition owes its existence principally to that celebrated Botanist, the author of the *Flora Londinensis*; who was kind enough to inform me, that the publisher of a certain periodical work had begun to pirate my Botanical Lexicon, and that a new edition of it would be very acceptable to the students of Botany. If indeed the late attempts of some of our English Botanists
to

P R E F A C E.

to create and establish a vernacular Botanical Language, were to succeed, a *Clavis anglica linguae botanicæ* would be useless. Probably however the project will fail. Those who wish to remain totally ignorant of the Latin language, have no business with the study of Botany. Every young student in this science has a new language to learn; and, since the Latin technical terms may be acquired with as little trouble as the English, it were surely very unwise to prefer that which would confine him solely to English writers, to that universal language which opens to him all the botanical books published in every part of the world. If it were decent to laugh at the serious projects of learned men, I should ridicule the design of constituting an English botanical language; but as I have no inclination for controversy on this, or any other subject, I shall combat the advocates for an English vocabulary, in the words of the periodical

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dical critic who did me the honour to review my *Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain, &c.*—"His language (says the reviewer) is professedly English, but he has retained all the Latin technical terms with their proper terminations, and we cannot but think this method far better than searching for obsolete uncouth terms, and using them because they are, or rather *once were* English, in preference to elegant words far better understood, only because the latter belong to the learned languages: Is not this widening the breach between the learned and unlearned, and making them still more unable to converse together? Whereas, by gradually making the unlettered student adopt scientific terms, which by the by, he may as easily learn as the others; he is led on, perhaps insensibly, towards a knowledge of the language from whence they are derived; at least he gets an idea of the different constructions and inflexions of words in
different

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different languages, which will open his mind to farther improvement. Thus, for instance, why should *chives* and *pointals* be preferred to *stamina* and *pistilla*; *rundel* to *umbel*; *empalement* to *calyx*; *tthreads* to *filaments*, or *tips* to *antheræ*? There is still less reason why the vile word *anther* and *anthers*, which is no language at all, should be substituted for the elegant termination of *anthera* or *antheræ*."

The periodical critic from whom I have transcribed the above passage, though he is pleased to say, that, "upon the whole, he thinks my *Synopsis* a valuable and useful work"—discovers that I have erroneously derived the words *Lithophyton* and *Zoophyton* from *θυσίς*, nature instead of *θυτόν*, a plant. Now in answer to this heavy accusation, I beg leave to refer him to the word *Lithophyton* in the first edition of this Lexicon, which was published prior to the *Outlines*, &c.

In

P R E F A C E.

In the present edition will be found a considerable number of words that were not in the former, besides frequent references to the *Botanical Magazine*, which the young botanist will find singularly useful, as most of the plants described and figured in that work, are to be found in almost every garden.

CLAVIS ANGLICA
LINGUÆ BOTANICÆ.

ABBREVIATUM *Perianthium*, when the *Perianthium* is shorter than the tube of the *Corolla*, opposed to *Longum*; exemplified in the *Pulmonaria maritima*.

ABORTIENS *Flos*, a term used by former botanists; *Sterilis* of Tournefort; *Masculus* of Linnæus; *Paleaceus* of Ray. See *Masculus*. By *Abortiens*, *Sterilis*, &c. former botanists meant such flowers as produced no fruit. Linnæus, finding this to be generally owing to their being male flowers, changed the term to *masculus*; but in the class *Dioecia* it will often be the case with female flowers, if they have no male near. See *Phil. Transf. vol. 47. p. 169.*

B

ABOR-

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ABORTIVI *Flores*: flowers abortive, not producing, opposed to *fertiles*, exemplified in *Sanicula*, *Heracleum*, *Oenanthe*, &c.

ABRUPTUM *Folium pinnatum* [ex *abruptor*, to be broken] *terminatum neque cirrho, neque foliolo*; ending abruptly without either tendril or leaf.

ACAULIS *Herba* [à priv. & *caulis*] without stem, opposed to *Caulescens*; exemplified in the *Gentiana acaulis*, corolla *caulem* excedente, according to Linnæus: *Syst. Veg.* 1784. The only excuse for this palpable solecism is, that, in a state of cultivation, it has a stem. *Bot. Mag.* 50.—*Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*. *Ib.* 32.

ACEROSUM *Folium* [ex *acus*, chaff] *est lineare persistens*, linear and persisting; surrounded at the base by chaffy *squamæ*, as in the *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Juniperus*, *Taxus*.

ACICULARIS [ab *acicula*, a pin, or small needle] small and sharp pointed. The trivial name of a species of the *Scirpus*.

ACINACIFORME [*acinaces*, a Persian scymitar]

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mitar] *est compressum carnosum, altero margine convexo angusto, altero rectiore crassiore.* This term implies substance, one edge of the leaf being convex and sharp, and the other rather straighter and thicker, as in the *Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme*.

ACINI, the small berries which compose a mulberry, the berry of the bramble, &c.

ACOTYLEDONES [à priv. & *Cotyledon*.]

A term of Placentation, applied to those plants whose seeds have no Cotyledons, as in the *Musci*. See *Cotyledon*.

ACULEI [ab *'Axis, cusps*, a point] prickles; a species of *Arma* on the surface of some plants given them for their defence against certain animals, as in the *Volkameria*, *Pisonia*, *Hugonia*, *Cæsalpina*, *Mimosa*, *Parkinsonia*, &c. *Aculei* are either *recti*, *incurvi*, or *recurvi*, and are fixed only in the rind, so as to be separable from the plant without tearing its substance.

ACULEATUS *Caulis, Folium* [ab *aculeus*, a sting] beset with stiff, sharp prickles; between *hispidus* and *spinosus*: *cum acumina pun-*

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gentia rigida occupant discum: furnished with *Aculei*, which see.

Aculeato-ciliatum folium: beset with prickly hairs or bristles, as in the *Aster tenellus*. Bot. Mag. 33.

ACUMINATUM *Folium* [ab *acuo*, to sharpen] terminating in a long tapering point, *quod terminatur in apice subulato*, as in *Camellia japonica*. Bot. Mag. 42.

Acuminatus Calyx, as in the *Itea*.

ACUTANGULUS *Truncus*. Having acute angles.

ACUTE SERRATUM *Folium* [*acuo* to sharpen and *serra* a saw] the leaf surrounded by sharp teeth, as in *Camellia japonica*. Bot. Mag. 42.

ACUTUM *Folium* [*acuo*, to whet] *quod terminatur angulo acuto*, says Linnæus, i. e. terminating in an acute angle, different from *acuminatum*, in not running out into a subulated point.

Acutum Perianthium, as in the *Primula*,
Andro-

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Androsace, Daëtylis, Conocarpus, Campanula, &c.

ADNATUM *Folium* [*ad, & nascor*, to be born, to grow, growing close to the stem. I conceive no difference between this term and *Adpressum*, unless it implies adhesion.

Adnatæ Stipulæ, growing close to the plant, opposed to *Solutæ*; exemplified in the *Rosa, Rubus, Potentilla, Comarum, Melianthus*.

Adnatus Petiolus, adhering to the branch or stem.

Adnatus Stylus, adhering to the *Corolla*, as in the *Canna*.

ADPRESSA *Folia* [*ad, to, & pressus*, pressed] the disk of the leaves approaching the stem so as almost to touch it; *dum discus folii approximatatur cauli*, says Linnæus, in his explanation; but the word itself properly implies being pressed close to the stem.

ADSCENDENS *Caulis*; ascending, *i. e.* growing first in a horizontal direction, and then gradually curving upwards.

A Æ

ADVERSUM *Folium*; *quod latus meridiei obvertit*, turned towards the south, as are those of the *Amomum*.

ADULTERINUS, bastard, as *Acorus adulterinus*, bastard *Acorus*, the *Iris pseudacorus* so called by Bauhinus : synon. with *Pseudo*.

ÆQUALIS *Polygamia*, equal. The first order in the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus, consisting of those plants in the composition of whose flowers all the *flosculi* are hermaphrodite.

Æqualis Corolla, equal ; *i. e.* where the parts are equal as to figure, magnitude, and proportion, as in the *Primula*, *Limosella*.

Æqualis Calyx, as in the *Utricularia*.

ÆQUANS, equal in length : *squamis calycinis tubum æquan tibus*; *i. e.* equal in length to the tube of the calyx, as in the *Dianthus chinensis*. Bot. Mag.

Æquans nectarium petala, as in the *Narceffus major*. Bot. Mag. 51.

ÆSTIVATIO [*Æstas*, summer] Is not a word of the Augustine age. It was used in
the

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the time of Ennius to signify a campaign, the time the troops kept the field, a summer. Linnæus having applied *Vernatio* to the *habitus* of leaves yet in the bud, applies *æstivatio* to the *habitus* of the corolla before its explication: thus, it may be *convoluta*, *imbricata*, *conduplicata*, *valvata*, or *inæqualvis*.

AGGREGATUS *Flos*, [*aggrego*, to assemble.] Flowers are called *Aggregate*, when, by means of some part of the fructification, many *Flosculi* are so united that none of them could be taken away without destroying the uniformity of the whole. The part which in aggregate flowers is common to the whole, is either the *Receptaculum* or *Calyx*. Aggregate flowers are principally divided into seven kinds, viz. *Umbellatus*, *Cymosus*, *Compositus*, *Aggregatus* properly so called, *Amentaceus*, *Glumosus*, *Spadicæus*. *Aggregatus Flos*, properly so called, is that which has a dilated *Receptaculum*, with *Flosculi* standing on *Pedunculi*. For *Aggregata Radix*, see *Granulata*.

Aggregatæ stellares Pubescentiæ, a species of setaceous pubescence, on the surface of some plants, in which the larger *stellæ* produce

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smaller ones on the *apex* of each *feta*, as in the *Alyssum*, *Helieteres*.

Aggregatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Statice*, *Protea*, *Leucadendros*, *Hebenstretia*, *Brunia*, *Cephalanthus*, &c.

ALA, a wing; the two lateral *petala* of a papilionaceous *corolla*; also a membrane fixed to some species of seeds by which they fly and disperse. Used by former botanists to express the angle formed by the stem and branch or leaf. See *Axillare*.

ALÆFORMIA *Foliola*: small leaves like wings, as in the *calyx* of *Polygala*.

ALARIS *Pedunculus* [*Ala*] See *Axillaris*.

ALATUS *Petiolus* [*ala*, a wing] winged; not linear, but spreading to each side with little membranous wings, as in *Aurantium*, and *Hedysarum*.

ALBA *Lactescencia*, white, as in the *Euphorbia*, *Papaver*, *Asclapias*, *Apocynum*, *Cynanchum*,

A L

nanchum, Campanula, & Semiflosculosi of Tournefort.

ALBURNUM [*albus*, white] The white substance which lies between the inner bark and the wood, in trees; called by some *Adeps arborum*: it is closely connected with the *Liber*, and to be separated from it with difficulty.

ALGÆ, one of the seven families, or tribes, in the vegetable kingdom, defined by Linnæus to be such as have their root, leaves, and *caudex* all in one, comprehending sea-weeds, and some other aquatic plants. In Tournefort they constitute the second *genus* of the 2d section of class xvii. and are divided into nine species. In the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus they constitute the third order in the class *Cryptogamia*, are divided into *terrestres*, and *aquaticæ*, the first comprehending eight *genera*, and the latter six.

Algæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

ALTERNATIVÆ *petiolares Gemmæ* (for *alternæ*) alternate; as in the *Salix*, *Spiræ*, *Genista*, *Solanum*, *Ilix*, *Juglans*, &c.

Alter-

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Alternativæ stipulaceæ Gemmæ, as in the *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, &c.

Alternativæ stipulaceo-petiolares Gemmæ, as in the *Sorbus*, *Cratægus*, *Prunus*, &c.

ALTERNI *Rami*, *Folia* ; alternate branches, leaves, &c. opposed to *oppositi* ; growing not opposite to each other, *cum unum post alterum tanquam per gradus exit*.

Alterni petali : exemplified in the *Iris*. *Bot. Mag.* No. 1. 9. 21.

AMENTACEÆ [*Amentum*] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Pistacia*, *Myrica*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Salix*, *Populus*, *Platanus*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Juglans*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*.

Amentaceus Flos, an aggregate flower, having a *receptaculum filiforme*, with amentaceous scales.

AMENTUM [ab *αμμα*, *vinculum*, a bond or thong] the *Calyx* so called, when, proceeding from a common receptacle, it is alternately mixed with the flowers, somewhat like
the

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the chaff in an ear of corn. Linnæus defines it by the compound word *paleaceo-gemmaceo*. It is termed by former botanists a *Julus*, and in English a *Catkin*. It occurs frequently in the class *Monoecia*. It is the *Nucamentum*, and *Calulus* of some writers.

AMPLEXICAULE *Folium* [*amplector*, to embrace, and *caulis*, a stem] *si basis folii undique ambiat latera caulis transversim*, the *basis* of the leaf entirely surrounding the stem transversely; *i. e.* horizontally without sheathing it: Distinguished from *Vaginans* by the word *transversim*: exemplified in the *Potamogeton perfoliatum*, *Verbascum blattaria*, *Hyoscyamus niger*.

ANCEPS *Caulis*, *two-edged*; forming two opposite acute angles, of which the *Sisyrinchium* is an example. The *Anceps* may have many more angles, but then they will be all obtuse, except the two opposite ones which constitute the *anceps*. When applied to a leaf, it implies substance, and signifies its having two opposite longitudinal angles with a convex disk.

ANDROGYNA *Planta* [*ex* *avng*, *vir*, a man,

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man, & *γυνή*, *mulier*, a woman] such plants as bear both male and female flowers on the same root, as in the class *Monoecia*.

ANGULATUS 3—10 *Caulis*: angulated, opposed to *teres*, *semiteres*, *compressus*, &c.

ANGUSTATA *Panicula*; narrowed, as in the *Aira montana*.

ANGUSTIFOLIA [*angustus*, narrow, & *folium*, a leaf.] Narrow leaved; exemplified in the *Nigella damascena*. Bot. Mag. 22.

ANGYOSPERMIA [*ἄνγος*, *vas*, a vessel.] The second order in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus: it consists of those plants, of that class, whose seeds are inclosed in a *Pericarpium*. In this order the stigma is generally obtuse. These are the *Personati* of Tournefort.

ANNUA *Radix*, [ab *annus*, a year] an annual root; that which lives but one year.

ANULATUS *Stipes* [*anulus*, a small ring.] When the stem of a *Fungus* is surrounded by a thin loose membrane. Vide, Flor. Lond.

ANULUS, a thin membrane surrounding the

A P

the stem of a Fungus, as in *Agaricus plicatus*,
et annulatus. Lightf.

ANOMALÆ *Gemmæ* [ex à priv. & ὁμαλος,
æqualis] irregular, as in the *Abies*, *Pinus*, *Tax-*
us, &c. opposed to *Oppositivæ*, and *Alter-*
nativæ.

ANTHERA [from ἄνθος, *flos*, a flower]
 that part of the *Stamen* which is fixed on the
 top of the *Filamentum*, within the *Corolla*; it
 contains the *Pollen*, or fine dust, which, when
 mature, it emits for the impregnation of the
 plant, according to Linnæus. *Antheræ* are
 either *distinctæ*, *connatæ*; *loculi*, or *apertura*.
 The *Apex* of Ray, Tournef. & Rivin. *Capsula*
staminis, of Malpigh. These antheræ are by
 English botanists called *Tips*.

APERTURA, an aperture; the minute
 opening in some species of *Antheræ*.

APETALUS *Flos* [*a*, priv. & *petalum*.]
 Having no corolla. *Stamineus*, Ray; *Incom-*
pletus, Vaillant; *Imperfectus*, & *Capillaceus*,
 other botanists: exemplified in the *Lepidium*
rudemale.

APEX

A R

APEX Folii [dict. ab *apiendo*, i. e. *ligando*] the top or summit ; the upper extremity of the leaf opposite to the *basis*. A leaf, respecting its apex, may be *truncatum*, *præmorsum*, *retusum*, *emarginatum*, *obtusum*, *acutum*, *acuminatum*, or *cirrhosum*.

APHYLLUS Caulis ; [from *a*, and *φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] destitute of leaves.

APOPHYSIS [ab *απο*, & *φύω*, *nascor*, to grow from] an excrescence from the *Receptaculum* of the *Musci* : it is *marginata* in the *Sphagnum*.

APPENDICULATUS Petiolus [*appendicula*, dim. ab *appendix*, a little appendage] hanging at the extremity of the stem. Or, having an appendage at its base, or at the base of the leaf.

APPROXIMATA Folia ; leaves growing near each other, opposed to *Remota*.

Approximata Stamina, as in *Amethystea*.

ARBOR, a Tree. Trees are by Linnæus classed in the seventh family of the vegetable kingdom, and are distinguished from shrubs
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in that their stems come up with buds on them ; but this distinction holds not universally, there being rarely any buds on the large trees in India. According to Ludwig, *Arbor est planta quæ truncum simplicem et lignosum habet.*

ARBORESCENS [*arbor*, a tree] approaching to a tree ; somewhat more than a shrub, as in the *Cistus incanus*. Bot. Mag. 43.

ARBOREUS *Caulis* [*arbor*, a tree] simple, ligneous, and continuing ; opposed to *fruticosus*, *suffruticosus*, & *herbaceus*.

ARBUSTIVA [*Arbustum*, a copse of shrubs, or trees ; an orchard, a vineyard.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Philadelphus*, *Eugenia*, *Psidium*, *Myrtus*, *Caryophyllus*.

ARCUATUM *legumen* [ab *arcus*, the curvature of an arch or of a bow-stick] curved, as in the *Ornithopus perpusillus*.

ARECTUM *Folium*. See *Erectum*.

ARILLATA *semina*, [*arillus*] the seed covered

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vered by an exterior coat, as in *Jasminum*.
Bot. Mag. 31.

ARILLUS, the proper exterior coat of a seed which falls off spontaneously : it is exemplified in *Coffea*, *Jasminum*, *Cynoglossum*, *Cucumis*, *Dieltamnus*, *Diosma*, *Gelastrus*, *Euonymus*. The *Arillus* is either *cartilagineus*, or *succulentus*.

ARISTA [ab *areo*, to be dry or parched] the beard of corn, or grass issuing from a *gluma*.

ARISTATA *Gluma* [*Arista*] having an *arista*, opposed to *mutica*:

ARMA, arms, weapons ; one of the seven kinds of *Fulcra* of plants, according to Linnaeus, intended by nature to secure them against external injury : its species are, *Aculei*, *Furcæ*, *Spinæ*, *Stimuli*.

ARTICULATUS *Caulis*, *Culmus* ; having knots or joints.

Articulata Radix, a jointed root, as in *Lathræa*, *Oxalis*, *Martinia*, *Dentaria*.

Arti-

A S

Articulata folia; cum folium unum ex alterius apice excrescit, attached to the ends of each other, resembling the links of a chain.

Articulate folium pinnatum, when the *foliola* are attached to the extremities of each other, proceeding from one common *petiolus*.

ARTICULUS Culmi [ab *artus*, a joint or limb] the straight part of the *Culmus* between two *Geniculi*.

ASCYROYDEÆ [ab *Ἀσχυροῦν*, Pliny's name for the *Hypericum*.] The thirteenth natural class in Scopoli's *Flora Carnio'ica*.

ASPERIFOLIÆ [*asper*, rough, & *folium*, a leaf.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Tournefortia*, *Cerinthe*, *Symphytum*, *Pulmonaria*, *Anchusa*, *Lithospermum*, *Myosotis*, *Heliotropium*, *Cynoglossum*, *Asperugo*, *Lycopsis*, *Echium*, *Borrage*: magis minusve oleaceæ, mucilaginosæ, & glutinosæ sunt. *Lin.* In the present system, these are among the *Pentandria monogynia*.

ASSURGENTIA Folia [*assurgo*, to rise up]

C

arcua-

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arcuatim erecta ; first declining, but growing erect towards the *apex*.

ATTENUATUS *Pedunculus* [*attenuor*, to be wasted, worn] when gradually smaller towards the flower, opposed to *Incrassatus*.

AUCTUS *Calyx* [ab *augeor*, to be increased] when a series of shorter and different *squamæ* or *squamulæ* surround the exterior *basis* of the *Calyx*, as in *Coreopsis*, *Bidens*, *Crepis*, *Dianthus*. Linnæus defines the *Calyx auctus* in the class *Syngenesia*, thus; *dum unica series laciniarum æqualis longior cingit flosculos, & alia minima cingit basin tantum simplicis interioris & majoris calycis*.

AVENIA *Folia* [*a*, and *vena*, a vein] leaves which have no visible veins. Vid. *Venosa*.

AURICULATUM *foliolum* [ab *auricula*, a little ear, dim. ab *auris*, the ear] twisted into the form of a little ear, exemplified in the *Fungermannia ciliaris*.

AURIFORMIS [*auris*, an ear] ear-shaped, as the Fungus *Pezzia-auricula*.

AXIL-

B A

AXILLARIA *Folia* [*Axilla*, the arm-pit] growing out of the angles formed by the branches and the stem. The same as *Subalaria*.

Axillaris Pedunculus, proceeding from the *axilla*, formed by leaves or branches with the stem, as in the *Melissa calamintha*, *Nepeta*, and many other flowers.

B

BACCA, a berry; a full, pulpy *Pericarpium*, without *Valvulae*, in which the seeds are naked, having no other covering or cell, as in the gooseberry, &c.

BACCATUM *Receptaculum seminum* [*Bacca*.] The receptaculum of the seed, a berry, as in *Fragaria*. Bot. Mag. 63.

BARBA, a beard; a species of pubescence covering the surface of plants; it does not appear in the *Phil. Botanica*, and therefore remains unexplained. In the *Delineatio Plantarum* it is ranged thus, *Pili*, *Lana*, *Barba*, *Fomentum*. It seems from its application in the *Spec. Pl.* to signify a tuft of hair, &c. &c.

BARBATUM *Folium* [*barba*, a beard.] If

B I

Linnæus intends that this term, applied to the surface of a leaf, should have a precise meaning distinct from *pilosum*, *hirsutum*, *villosum*, it must certainly allude to the beard of a goat, *i. e.* the hairs ending in a point. In the *Mesembryanthemum barbatum* it evidently applies to the end of the leaves. Bot. Mag. 70.

Barbatus Flos, instanced in the *Dianthus barbatus*, Sweet William.

Barbata Corolla, in the *Gentiana camp. Iris pumila*, &c. Bot. Mag. 9.

BICORNES [*bis*, & *cornu*, a horn.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are the following genera, viz. *Ledum*, *Azalea*, *Andromeda*, *Clethra*, *Erica*, *Myrsine*, *Memecylum*, *Santalum*, *Vaccinium*, *Arbutus*, &c. Adstringunt, sed baccæ acidæ esculentæ sunt. *Lin.* These are so termed from the *Antheræ*, having in appearance two horns.

BIENNIS Radix [*ex bis*, twice, & *annus*, a year] a root which continues to vegetate two years.

BIFARIA

B I

BIFARIA *Folia* [*bis*, & *fari*, to speak] pointing two ways.

BIFERÆ *Plantæ* [*bis*, & *fero*, to bear] flowering twice a-year, spring and autumn, common between the tropics.

BIFIDUM *Folium* [*ex bis*, twice, & *fissum*, cloven] twice divided, its sinuses linear and margins straight. See *Fissum*.

Bifida radiorum petala: exemplified in the *Rudbeckia purpurea*. Bot. Mag. 2.

BIFLORUS *Pedunculus* [*bis*, & *flos*, a flower] bearing two flowers; producing two fructifications upon each *Pedunculus*.

BIGEMINUM *Folium compositum* [*bis*, twice, & *geminus*, double] a forked *petiolus* with two *foliola* on the *apex* of each division, *cum petiolus dichotomus apicibus adnectit foliola quatuor*.

BIJUGUM *Folium* [*bis*, & *jugo*, to yoke] a pinnate leaf consisting of two pair of *foliola*.

BILABIATUS *Corolla* [*bis*, & *labium*, a lip.] A *Corolla* with two lips, as the *Pin-guicula*, and most of the *Dydinammia*.

B I

Bilabiata nectaria, as in *Helleborus*. Bot. Mag. 8. 72. 3.

Bilabiatus calyx, as in *Coronilla*. Bot. Mag. 13.

BILOBUM *Folium* [ex *bis*, twice, & *Λοφος*, the tip of the ear] consisting of two lobes. See *Lobatum*.

Biloba Petala, as in the *Geranium striatum*. Bot. Mag. 55.

BILAMELLATUM *Stigma* [*bis*, & *lamella*, a thin plate.] *Stigma* double, as in *Kempferia*.

BILOCULARIS *Capsula* [*bis*, & *loculus*, a small place] having two cells; a generic character of *Calceolaria*. Bot. Mag. 41.

BINATA *Folia* [*à binus*, two and two] indicating the number of *foliola* in a *folium digitatum*; consisting only of two *foliola*.

Bini Pedunculi, growing in pairs, as in *Capraria*, & *Oldenlandia Zeylanica*.

BIPARTITUM *Folium* [*bis*, & *partitus*, divided] consisting of two divisions *usque ad basin*, down to the base.

BIPIN-

B R

BIPINNATUM *Folium compositum* [*bis*, & *pinnatum*, winged] doubly winged ; *cum petiolus lateribus adfigit foliola pinnata*, i. e. when a *petiolus* is pinnated by lateral *petioli*, which are themselves pinnated by *foliola*, as in the *Atbama* *libanotis*, *Anemone pulsatilla*.

BITERNATUM *Folium compositum* [*bis*, twice, & *ternus*, threefold] a *petiolus* with three divisions, and three *foliola* upon each ; *duplicato ternatum*, *cum petiolus adfigit tria foliola ternata*, as in the *Epimedium*, & *Ligusticum scoticum*.

BIVALVE *Pericarpium* [*bis*, & *valvæ*, doors or valves] consisting of two valves, as the *Siliqua* & *Legumen*, which see.

BLATTARIÆ [*à Blatta*, a moth, or little worm] the title of Scopoli's twelfth natural class, in his *Flora Carniolica* ; it is taken from the *Blattaria* which was Tournefort's generic name for the *Verbascum* of Linnæus.

BRACHIATUS *Caulis* [*Brachium*, an arm] having branches, in pairs, opposite to each other, each pair standing at right angles with those above and below.

B R

BRACHIUM, the Arm. The tenth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants ; from the *Axilla* to the extremity of the middle finger ; or twenty-four Parisian inches.

BRACTEA, a thin leaf or plate of any metal ; *folium florale*, ranged by Linnæus among the *Fulcra* of plants. These floral leaves differ in shape and colour from the other *folia* of the plant, are generally situated on the *pedunculus*, and often so near the *corolla* as to be easily mistaken for the *calyx*, than which however the *Bractææ* are generally more permanent. Examples of floral leaves are seen in the *Tilia*, *Fumaria bulbosa*, *Lavendula*, *Horminum*. *Bractææ* are either *coloratæ*, *caducæ*, *decidua*, *persistentes* ; *una*, *duæ*, *plures* ; *coma* ; *foliorum cetera addenda*.

BRACTEATUS *Pedunculus*, [*bractea*, a floral leaf] having *bractææ* growing on it.

BREVISSIMA *petala* : petals very short, as are the interior ones of the *Iris persica*. Bot. Mag. No. 1.

Brevissimus Tubus : tube of the corolla remarkably short, as in *Cyclamen*. Bot. Mag. 4.

Brevissimus Scapus : stalk very short, as in the *Primula villosa*. Bot. Mag. 14.

BUL-

C A

BULBIFERUS *Caulis* [à *Bulbus*, a round root] bearing bulbs: these are generally on the descending *caudex*; but when on the *caudex ascendens*, if they touch the ground, they immediately put forth *fibrillæ*, and become real roots, as in the *Ranunculus ficaria*.

BULBOSA *Radix* [à *Bulbus*, a species of onion] enlarging in a globular form at the bottom of the ascending *caudex*, and shooting forth *radiculæ* from its basis. A bulbous root is either *squammosa*, *tunicata*, *duplicata*, *solida*, or *articulata*.

BULBUS, a species of *Hybernaculum* on the *caudex descendens*.

BULLATUM *Folium* [*bullæ*, a bubble] when the substance of the leaf rises high above the veins, so as to appear like little blisters; *rugosum* in a greater degree.

C

CADUCUM *Folium* [à *cado*, to fall] a term signifying the shortest time of duration; falling off at the first opening of the flower.

Caducus Calyx, as in the *Papaver* & *Epi-medium*.

CALA-

C A

CALAMARIÆ [*Calamus*, a reed.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which he has these genera, viz. *Bobartia*, *Scirpus*, *Cyperus*, *Eriophorum*, *Carex*, *Schoenus*, *Flagellaria*, *Juncus*.

CALCARATUM *Nectarium* [*Calcar*, a spur] In shape resembling a cock's spur, as in the lark's spur, the *Antirribinum*, *Valeriana*, *Pinguicula*, *Utricularia*. *Calcar est nectarium ex corolla pone in con m extensa*: When applied to *Corolla*, it relates to the *Nectarium*.

Calcaratus Calyx; a generic character of *Tri-pæolum*. Bot. Mag. 23.

CALICULATUS *Calyx* [*Calicula*, dim. à *Calyx*] having its *basis* inclosed within a small exterior *calyx*; synon. with *Auctus*; *Completus* of Vaillant; exemplified in the *Leontice leontopetaloid*, *Prenanthes*, *Crepis*. Bot. Mag. 35.

CALYCANTHEMI [*Calyx*.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Epilobium*, *Oenothera*, *Jussiaea*, *Ludwigia*, *Oldenlandia*, *Isnarda*, &c.

CALY-

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CALYCIFIBRÆ [à *Calyx*, & *fibra*, a fibre.]

A natural class in Scopoli's *Flora Carniolica*.

CALYCIFLORÆ [*Calyx* & *flos*.] The eleventh class in Royen's system: it is in fact the *Floribundæ* of Linnæus's *Methodus Calycina*. The second, third, and fourth order are taken from the *Icosandria* in the sexual system.

CALYPTRA [from *καλυπτω*, *tēgo*, to cover] a veil; the *Calyx* of mosses, covering the *Antheræ* like a hood: it may be *recta*, or *obliqua*. Used by former botanists to express that which Linnæus calls the *Arillus*.

CALYX [ex *καλυπτω*, *tēgo*, to cover] the first of the seven parts of fructification, according to Linnæus, and by him defined to be the outer bark of the plant present in the fructification. In general, it is that green cup which incloses and supports the bottom of the *Corolla*, and is otherwise called *Perianthium*, *Involucrum*, *Amentum*, *Spatha*, *Gluma*, *Calyptra*, or *Valva*, as it happens to be differently circumstanced. In assimilating the vegetable with the animal kingdom, Linnæus terms the *Calyx florum thalamus*. It is generally single,
in

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in some plants double, and in others entirely wanting. It is commonly divided into the same number of segments with the *Corolla*. The *Calyx* commonly withers when the fruit is ripe, if not before; which circumstance infallibly distinguishes the *Calyx* from *Bractææ*, in dubious cases. It is generally less, in point of height, but more substantial than the *Corolla*.

CAMPANACEI [*Campana*, a bell.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are the following genera, viz. *Convolvulus*, *Ipomoea*, *Polemonium*, *Campanula*, *Roella*, *Viola*, &c.

CAMPANIFORMIS *Corolla* [*Campana*, a bell] bell-fashioned, as in the *Leucojum vernum*, &c. Bot. Mag. 46.

CAMPANULATA *Corolla* [à *Campanula*, a little bell] shaped like a bell, having no tubular basis, *ventricosus absque tubo*, as in the *Campanula*, *Convolvulus*, *Atropa*, and several species of the *Gentiana*. The *absque tubo* is not an absolute condition; for in the generic character of the *Hemerocalis* we find, *Corolla campanulata, tubo cylindrico*. Bot. Mag. 19.

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Campanulatus Calyx, in *Chironia frutescens*.
Bot. Mag. 37.

Campanulatum Nectarium, particularly exemplified in *Narcissus triandrus*. Bot. Mag. 48.

CANALICULATUM *Folium* [*Canalicula*, dim. à *canalis*, a channel] having a deep channel running from the base to the apex; *ex sulco profundo, secundum totam longitudinem, excavatum in dimidiatum fere cylindrum*. This term is also applied to the stem.

CANCELLATUS *pilus* [*cancelli*, cross bars or trellis.] A generic character applied to the capsule of the *Lilium*: *valvulis pilo cancellato connexis*: with valves connected by a crossed hair. Bot. Mag. 30, 36.

CANDELARES [*Candela*, a candle.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Rhizophora*, *Mimusops*, *Nyssa*.

CAPILLACEUM *folium*, Capillary, the same as *capillare*, exemplified in the *Jungmannia rupestris*, *Ranunculus aquatilis*.

Capil-

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Capillacea radix, a species of the fibrous root, exemplified in the *Gramina*. Ludwig.

CAPILLARIS *Pappus* [*capillus*, hair] simple and filiform, as in the *Hieracium*, *Sonchus*, &c.

Capillares Glandulæ, resembling hairs, as in the *Ribes*, *Antirrhinum quadrifolium*, *Scrophularia*, *Cerastium*, *Silene*.

CAPILLUS [qu. *capitis pilus*] hair. The first degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants: it is the diameter of a hair, and the twelfth part of the *Linea*. See *Mensura*.

CAPITATUS *Flos*, as in the *Mentha piperita*, *aquatica*, & *Thymus serpyllum*. See *Capitulum*.

Capitatum Stigma, exemplified in *Ervum*.

CAPITULUM [dim. à *caput*, a head] a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers are firmly connected on the summit of the pedunculus, so as to form a kind of knob or head, as in the *Gomphrena*. A *Capitulum* is *subrotundum*, *globosum*, *dimidiatum*, *foliosum*, or *nudum*.

CAPREOLUS [dim. à *caprea*, a branch that

C A

that produces tendrils.] A tendril. See *Cirrus*. *Processus plantæ filamentosi quibus illa vicinis corporibus alligatur.*

CAPSULA, a little chest, or casket ; a hollow *Pericarpium* which naturally separates in some determinate manner. Its several members are called *Valvula*, *Dissepimentum*, *Columella*, *Loculamentum*.

CARINA, the keel of a boat or ship ; the inferior *petalum* of a papilionaceous *corolla*.

CARINATUM *Folium* [*carina*, the keel or bottom of a ship] *si pars prona disci prominet longitudinaliter*, when the inferior disk or back of the leaf resembles the keel of a ship ; as in the *Hemerocallis fulva*. Bot. Mag. 64 ; and *flava*, ib. 19.

Carinatum Nectarium, as in the *Utricularia minor*. *Carinatus Calyx*, as in the *Phalaris*.

CARIOPHYLLÆUS *Flos* [*Caryophyllus*, the clove-tree] composed of many *petala*, as it were emerging from the bottom of a tubular *calyx*, as in the *Caryophyllus*, *Linum*. Tournf. class the eighth.

CAR-

C A

CARNOSUM *Folium* [*caro*, flesh] a leaf of a fleshy substance, *quod interne pulpa repletum est*, but not of so close a texture as the *folium compactum*, nor so soft as the *pulposum*; exemplified in the *Sedum dasyphyllum*.

Carnosa capsula, as in *Mesembryanthemum*.
Bot. Mag. 32.

Carnosa Radix, as in the *Valeriana*.

CARTILAGINEUM *Folium* [*Cartilago*, a cartilage] *cujus margo cartilagine, a substantia folii diversissima, firmatur*, whose margin is strengthened by a cartilaginous rim of a substance different from the disk.

CARYOPHYLLEI [*Caryophyllus*, a pink or gillyflower.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Dianthus*, *Saponaria*, *Drypis*, *Cucubalus*, *Silene*, *Lychnis*, *Caronaria*, *Agrostema*, *Frankenia*, *Alfina*, *Cerastium*, *Holosteum*, *Arenaria*, *Spergula*, *Sagina*, *Moerhingia*.

CASTRATUM *Filamentum*; the filament of the *Stamen* without *Anthera*, as in *Cunila*.

CATENULATA *Scabrities* [*Catena*, a chain].

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[chain] a species of glandular *Scabrities*, hardly visible to the naked eye, resembling little chains, on the surface of some plants.

CATULUS. See *Amentum*.

CAUDEX [dict. à *cædo*] the stem of a tree; according to Linnæus, it is the ascending and descending body of the *radix*. The *Caudex ascendens* rises gradually above the surface of the earth, serving often as a trunk, and producing the herb or plant. The *Caudex descendens* strikes gradually into the ground, and spreads into *radiculæ*.

CAULESCENS *Planta* [*Caulis*] having a stem, opposed to *Acaulis*.

Caulescens radix: Ludwig. The same with the *fusiformis* of Linnæus, exemplified in the *Daucus* & *Scorzonera*. Linnæus also applies this term to the roots of the *Brassica oleracea*, *rapa*, & *napus*.

CAULINA *Folia* [*Caulis*, a stem] leaves growing immediately upon the stem, without the intervention of branches, as in the *Agri-
monia eupatoria*, *Echium vulgare*.

D

Caulinis

C E

Caulinis Pedunculus, the foot-stalk of a flower proceeding from the stem.

CAULIS [à καυλος, a stalk] a stem; that species of *Truncus* common to most plants; defined by Linnæus to be the proper trunk of the herb, which elevates the leaves and fructification.—Mr. Curtis translates *Caulis* a stalk, and *Scapus* a flower-stalk. Dr. Withering translates the first *stem*, the latter *stalk*. Light-foot uses *stalk* simply, for both *Caulis* and *Scapus*.

CERNUUS *Pedunculus*, *Flos* [à cerno, to discern, *quod terram cernat*] bent, drooping, hanging down its head, *cum apice incurvatur ut flos versus latus alterum vel terram nutet, nec poterit erectus attolli ob curvaturam strictam pedunculi, uti in Carpesio, Bidente radiata, Carduo nutante, Scabiosa alpina, Narceffus triandrus. Bot. Mag. 48. Clematis integrifolia. Ib. 65.*

CESPITOSA *Planta* [*Cespes*, turf, or sod] are those plants which produce many stems from one root, and thence form a close thick carpet on the surface of the earth.

Cespitosæ Paludes, Turf-bogs.

CILIA-

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CILIATUM *Folium* [*Cilium*, the eye-lash] *cujus margo setis parallelis longitudinaliter obvalatur*, whose margin is guarded by parallel bristles longitudinally, as in the *Erica tetralix*, *ciliaris*.

Ciliata Spica, fringed with short, small, bracteal leaves.

Ciliata Corolla, as in the *Ruta*, *Menyanthes*, *Tropæolum*.

CIRCINALIA *Folia* [*circes*, a hoop, or ring.] A term of foliation expressive of the leaves within the *gemma* being rolled spirally downward, *deorsum spiraliter involvuntur*, as in the *Filices* & *Palmæ nonnullæ*.

CIRCUMSCISSA *Capsula* [*circum*, about, & *cædo*, to cut] opening, not longitudinally, as in general, but transversely like a common snuff-box, as in the *Anagallis*.

CIRRHIFERUS *Pedunculus* [*cirrus*, & *fero*, to bear] bearing a tendril, as in *Cardiospermum*, *Vitis*.

Cirriferum folium, as in the *Fumaria capreolata*, & *claviculata*.

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CIRRHOSUM *Folium* [à *cirrhus*, a tuft or lock of hair] terminating in a tendril, as in the *Gloriosa*, *Flagellaria*, *Nissolia*.

CIRRHUS, rather *Cirrus* [à *Κερας*, *cornu*, a horn, *quod cirri cornuum figuram referant*] one of the *fulcra* of plants; a clasper or tendril; that spiral string by which some plants fix themselves to other bodies, *vinculum filiforme spirale quo planta alio corpori alligatur*, as in the *Vitis*, *Banisteria*, *Cardiospermum*, *Pisum*, *Bignonia*. A *Cirrus* is termed *axillaris*, *foliarius*, *petiolaris*, *peduncularis*, according to the part from which it proceeds; it is *simplex*, *bifidus*, *trifidus*, *multifidus*, according to the number of its chords; *convolutus*, *revolutus*, according to its direction.

CLASSIS, a class, is by Linnæus defined to be an agreement of several *genera* in the parts of fructification, according to the principles of nature distinguished by art. He divides the vegetable kingdom into twenty-four classes, viz. 1. *Monandria*, 2. *Diandria*, 3. *Triandria*, 4. *Tetrandria*, 5. *Pentandria*, 6. *Hexandria*, 7. *Heptandria*, 8. *Oelandria*, 9. *Enneandria*, 10. *Dodecandria*, 12. *Icosandria*, 13. *Polyandria*, 14. *Didynamia*, 15. *Tetradynamia*,

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mia, 16. *Monadelphia*, 17. *Diadelphia*, 18. *Polyadelphia*, 19. *Syngenesia*, 20. *Gynandria*, 21. *Monoecia*, *Dioecia*, 23. *Polygamia*, 24. *Cryptogamia*.

CLAVÆFORMIS [*Clava*, a club] club-shaped, as *Clavaria pistilaris*, *herculeana*, &c.

CLAVATUS *Petiolus*, *Pedunculus* [*clavis*, a nail, or *clava*, a club] in its classical acceptation means studded with nails or spangles; but here it alludes to the *shape* of a common nail, tapering from its *basis* to the *apex*.

Clavatus Calyx, as in *Silene*.

Clavatus stylus: *Lucojum vernum*. Bot. Mag. 46.

Clavata Capsula, as in the *Papaver argemone*.

CLAVICULA [dim. à *Clavis*, a key] a tendril: *Tournef.* See *Cirrhus*.

CLAUSA *Corolla*, closed, shut, as in the *Melampyrum pratense*, opposed to *hians*.

Clausæ faux, mouth of the corolla closed, as in *Cynoglossum*. Bot. Mag. 7.

Clausæ umbilico. Bot. Mag. 33.

C O

COADUNATÆ [*coaduno*, to join, or gather together.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which he has these genera, viz. *Annona*, *Liriodendrum*, *Magnolia*, *Uvaria*, *Michelia*, *Thea*.

COADUNATA Folia. Leaves united at their base.

-COARCTATI Rami [*coarcto*, to straiten or press together] forming very acute angles with each other; opposed to *Divergentes*.

Coarctata Panicula, when the *pedunculi* are short and erect, and consequently the flowers compact; opposed to *diffusa*.

Coarctatus Pedunculus, opposed to *patulus*.

COCCUM, a grain or seed. The number of seeds is used by Linnæus as a generic character: *fructus 5-coccus*, as in *Geranium*. Bot. Mag. 18.

COCHLEATUM Legumen [à *Cochlea*, the shell of a snail] resembling the shell of a snail, as in the *Medicago*.

COLORATUM Folium [*Color*, colour] coloured; i. e. when those leaves, which are generally

C O

nerally green, are of any other colour, *quod alium colorem quam viridem induit.*

Coloratus Calyx, as in the *Barbisa*, *Statice sinuata*, &c.

COLUMNELLA, a little column; the membranaceous substance which connects the internal partitions with the seed, in that species of *pericarpium* termed *capsula*.

COLUMNIFERI [*Columna*, a pillar, & *fero* to bear.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Camellia*, *Xylon*, *Hibiscus*, *Turnera*, *Malva*, *Urena*, *Malope*, &c. *Columniferæ*, *mucilaginosæ*, *lubricantes*, *obtundentes*, & *maturantes* sunt. *Lin.*

COMA [*Κομη*, a bush, or head of hair] a species of *fulcra* composed of remarkably large *bracteæ*, which terminate the *caulis*, as in the *Lavendula*, *Salvia*, *Corona imperialis*.

COMMUNIS *Gemma*, regards the contents of the *gemma*; containing both flower and leaves.

Communis Calyx, when it contains both Re-
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ceptaculum

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capitulum and *Flosculi*, as in the *Tragopogon*, *Scorzonera*, and most of the other plants in the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus.

Communis Pedunculus. A footstalk supporting several flowers, each growing on a separate pedicle, as in many of the umbelliferous plants.

COMOSÆ [*Coma*, a head of hair.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Spiræa*, *Filipendula*, *Aruncus*.

Comosa radix, a species of the *tuberosa*, when from the top of a bulbous root, immediately under the base of the stem, a number of *fibrillæ* are put forth, so as to resemble a head of hair, Ludwig.

Comosus Racemus, as in the *Fritillaria regia*.

COMPACTUM *Folium* [*à compingo*, to put together] regards the substance of leaves, and signifies their pulp, being of a close consistent texture.

COMPLETUS *Flos*, Vaill. See *Auctus*, or *Calyculatus*.

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COMPOSITUS *Caulis*. A compound stem is divided into *ramuli*, small branches, diminishing as they ascend : they are either *dichotomus*, *subdivisus*, or *articulatus*.

Compositus Corymbus, formed of a number of small *corymbi*, opposed to *simplex*.

Compositus Flos, an aggregate flower composed of many *flosculi sessiles*, on a common entire *receptaculum*, with a common *perianthium*, and whose *antheræ*, being five in number, unite in the form of a cylinder ; the *flosculi* are monopetalous, and under each of them is a monospermous *germen* : such are the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus. Compound flowers are either *ligulati*, *tubulosi*, or *radiati*.

Compositum Folium, in general, signifies a *petiolus* with more than one *foliolum* upon it, of which there are the following species, viz. *compositum* properly so called, *articulatum*, *conjugatum*, *digitatum*, *pedatum*, *pinnatum*, *decompositum*, *supradecompositum*.

Compositum Folium, properly so called, is a *petiolus* with one series of *foliola* and no more.

Composita Fructificatio, opposed to *simplex* ;
composita ex flosculis.

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Composita Umbella, having *umbellulæ* on the apices of the *pedunculi*.

Compositi, a numerous order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, where he divides them into *Semistofculosi*, *Capitati*, *Corymbiferi*, and *Oppositifolii*.

COMPRESSUS *Caulis*, *Folium*, resembling a cylinder compressed on opposite sides, the transverse section forming an ellipsis: when applied to a leaf, it signifies, compressed in its lateral margins, *quod a lateribus marginalibus oppositis comprimitur, ut substantia folii major fiat quam discus*, i. e. its depth, or thickness, exceeding its breadth.

CONCAVUM *Folium*, a concave leaf, *cum margo folii arcuatus sit quam ut discum circumscribat, unde deprimitur discus*.

CONCEPTACULUM, a receiver; a *Pericarpium* of one *Valvula*, opening longitudinally, and not having the seeds fastened to it, Linnæus in his latest works substitutes *Folliculus* for *Conceptaculum*.

CONDUPLICATUM *Folium* [*con*, & *duplicor*,

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plicor, to be doubled.] A term in Foliation, signifying that the sides of the leaf, within the *gemma*, are parallel and approach each other, as in the *Rosa*, *Fraxinus*, *Juglans*, *Amygdalus*, *Cerasus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, &c.

CONFERTI *Rami*, [*à confercio*, to fill, to stuff] branches crouded so as to leave hardly any space between; opposed to *remoti*.

Confertus Verticillus, when the flowers which form the *Verticillus* are numerous, and consequently crouded; opposed to *distans*.

Conferta folia, as in the *Antirrhinum monspesulanum*, & *linaria*.

CONFLUENTIA *Folia* [*confluo*, to flow together] growing in tufts partially, so as to leave the intermediate parts of the *caulis* quite bare.

CONGLOBATUS *Flos* [*con*, & *globus*, a ball] *Capitatus* of Ray, *Compositus* of Tournefort and Linnæus. See *Compositus*.

CONGLOMERATI *Flores* [*con*, & *glomus*, a clew] growing on a branching *Petiolus*, and closely, but irregularly, connected; opposed to *Paniculæ diffusæ*.

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CONGESTA *Umbella* [à *congeror*, to be heaped] the flowers closely collected into a spherical shape, as in the *Allium*; opposed to *divaricata*, *divergens*, *distans*, &c.

CONICA *Scabrities*, [Κωνος, *conus*, a cone] a species of setaceous *Scabrities*, scarce visible to the naked eye, on the surface of some plants, in which the minute bristles are conical.

Conicum Receptaculum, as in *Rudbeckia*. Bot. Mag. 2.

CONIFERÆ [ex Κωνος, a cone, & *fero*, to bear.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Abies*, *Pinus*, *Cupressus*, *Thuja*, *Juniperus*, *Taxus*, *Ephedra*. *Coniferæ sunt resiniferæ & diureticæ. Lin.*

CONJUGATUM *Folium* [ex *con*, & *jugo*, to couple] that species of pinnate leaf which has two *foliola*, and no more, upon each *petiolum*; *cum pinnatum constat modo foliolis duobus, nec pluribus.*

Conjugatus Racemus, when two *Racemi* are united by a common *pedunculus*.

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CONNATUM *Folium* [ex con, & nascor, to be born, to grow together] *si folia opposita inter se connata in unum*, when two opposite leaves unite so as to have the appearance of one leaf, as in the *Lonicera*, *Eupatorium*.

Connata Stamina, united, cleaving together.

Connati calycis dentes superiores: upper teeth of the calyx united, as in the *Coronilla*. Bot. Mag. 13.

CONNEXÆ *capsulæ*: capsules connected, opposed to *distinctæ*; a generic character of *Nigella*. Bot. Mag. 22.

CONNIVENS *Corolla* [*connivo*, to wink] when the *apices* of the *petala* converge, so as to close the flower, as in the *Trollius europæus*.

Conniventes Antheræ, approaching or inclining towards each other, as is frequent in the class *Dinynamia* of Linnæus.

CONTINUATUM *Folium*, continued; when the leaf appears to be a continuation of the substance of the *caulis*, as in some species of *Ficus*. Ludw.

CONTORTI [*contorqueo*, to twist.] An order

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order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Rauwolfia*, *Tevetia*, *Cerbera*, *Plumieria*, *Tabernæmontana*, *Cameraria*, *Nerium*, *Vinca*, *Apocynum*, *Cynanchum*, *Creopegia*, *Asclepias*, *Stapelia*. Bot. Mag. 26.

Contorti, a natural class in Scopuli's *Flora Carniolica*.

CONTRARIÆ *Valvulæ*. The valves are termed *contrariæ*, when the *dissipimentum* is placed transversely between them; opposed to *paralleli*; exemplified in the *Subularia*.

CONVEXUM *Folium*, a convex leaf; *i. e.* rising from the margin to the centre of the disk: *quod in disco magis elevatum est*; the reverse of *concavum*.

CONVOLUTUS *Cirrus* [*convolva*, to wrap round] a tendril twining in the same direction with the sun's motion, that is, from east, by the south, to the west: opposed to *Revolutus*.

Convolutum Folium, a term of Foliation, signifying the leaf being rolled up like a scroll of paper; *unius lateris margo circumambit alterum ejusdem folii marginem instar cuculli*; as in the
Arum,

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Arum, Piper, Solidago, Brassica, Prunus, & Gramina pleraque.

Convoluta stigmata, as in *Crocus*. Bot. Mag. 45.

CONUS. See *Strobilus*.

CORCULUM [dim. à *cor*, the heart] the heart and essence of a seed, and the *primordium* of the future plant, attached to, and involved in the *Cotyledon*: it consists of the *Plumula*, which Linnæus calls its essence, and *Rostellum*, which see.

CORDATUM *Folium* [*Cor*, the heart] *est ovatum basi excavatum, destitutum angulis posticis*; shaped like the heart on cards, but the *apex* not quite so sharp; as in the *Potamogeton perfoliatum*, *Menyanthes nymphoides*, *Menispermum virginic. carolin.* & *Cyclamen persicum*. Bot. Mag. 44.

CORDIFORMIS. See *Cordatum*.

CORIACEOUS *Calyx* [*corium*, leather] thick and tough: a generic character of *Agrostemma*. Bot. Mag. 24.

COROLLA [dim. à *corona*, a crown] one
of

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of the seven parts of fructification, according to Linnæus, who defines it thus, *liber plantæ in flore præsens*, the bark of the plant present in the flower. It is the coloured or painted leaves of the plant, consisting of *petala* and *nectarium*. This Corolla of Linnæus our English botanists call *Blossom*.

COROLLULA [dim. à *corolla*] a little corolla.

CORONA *Seminis*, a crown; the little crown which adheres to many kinds of seeds, and which, serving them as wings, enables them to disperse: it is either *calculus* formed of the *perianthium* of the flower, as in the *Scabiosa*, *Knautica*, *Ageratum*, *Arctotis*, or it is *Pappus*, as in the *Hieracium*, *Sonchus*, *Crepis*, *Scorzonera*, *Tragopogon*.

CORONARIÆ [*Corona*, a crown.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are the following genera, viz. *Ornithogalum*, *Scilla*, *Hyacinthus*, *Asphodelus*, *Anthericum*, *Polyanthes*.

CORONATUM *petalum*. See *Coronula*.

CORO-

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CORONULA, [dim. à *Corona*] a coronet; a species of nectarium of ten scales, two on each petal, as in *Agrostemma coronaria*. Bot. Mag. 24.

CORTEX [à *corium*, a hide, & *tego*, to cover] the outer rind of vegetables distinct from the *liber*: thus the *corolla* is a continuation of the *liber*, and the *calyx* of the *cortex*.

CORTICALIS *Gemmatio* [*cortex*, rind or bark] regards the origin of the *gemma*; proceeding from the *cortex* of the plant; opposed to *petiolaris*, *stipularis*.

CORTICATUM *Semen* [*cortex*] seed inclosed in a rind, as in *Theligonum*.

CORYDALES [an à *Κορυς*, *galea*, *caffis*, *galerita*] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Melianthus*, *Epimedium*, *Hypocoum*, *Fumaria*, *Impatiens*, *Leontice*, *Monotropa*, *Utricularia*, *Tropæolum*.

CORYMBUS, in its proper acceptation, is a cluster of ivy-berries. Linnæus makes it a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers

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grow

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grow in clusters, each upon a separate *pedunculus*, as in the filiquose plants in general, viz. *Myagrūm*, *Anastatica*, *Cochleāria*, &c. *Corymbus* fit ex spica, dum singuli flores pedunculis propriis instruuntur, situ elevato proportionali. The Inflorescentia corymbifera may be simplex or composita.

COTYLEDON [*Κόλυδον*, *cavitas*, a cavity] the lateral, bibulous, perispermic lobe of the seed.

CRENATUM *Folium* [*Crena*, a notch] *cujus margo angulis, neutram extremitatem respicientibus, secatur*, whose margin is cut with small teeth, or angles, inclining towards neither extremity, so that *radii* drawn from the centre of the leaf, would accurately bisect each salient angle. When instead of angles the margin is formed of a number of segments of small circles, it is then termed *obtusè crenatum*; when the larger notches are themselves surrounded by small ones, *duplicate crenatum*. The *folium crenatum* is exemplified in the *Primula farinosa*.

Crenata Corolla, as in *Dianthus chinensis*. Bot. Mag. 25.

Crenatum

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Crenatum Nectarium, as in the *Narcissus Jonquilla*. Bot. Mag. 15.

Crenatus Stylus, as in the *Iris versicolor*. Bot. Mag. 21.

CRINITUS [*crinis hair*] hairy, or having long hair, or beards resembling hair, as in *Pbleum crinitum*.

CRISPUM Folium, undulated from the margin of the leaf being too long for the disk, *cum peripheria folii major evadit quam discus admittit, ut undulatum fiat*. *Folia crispa* are always monstrous productions.

Crispum Nectarium, exemplified in the *Narcissus minor*. Bot. Mag. 6.

CRISTATUS flos [*à crista*, a tuft or crest] crested, as in the *Polygala*.

CRUCIFORMES Flores [*Crux*, a cross, & *forma*] cross-shaped; consisting of four *petala* regularly disposed in the form of a cross: they constitute the fifth class in Tournefort, and the *Tetradynamia* of Linnæus.

CRYPTANTHERÆ [*à κρυπτον*, *occulto*, to hide, & *ανθος*, *flos*, a flower] the nineteenth

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class in Royen's system, comprehending those plants whose fructification is concealed, viz. part of the *Filices*, *Musci*, *Algæ*, & *Fungi*.

CRYPTOGAMIA [*Κρυπτος*, *occultus*, concealed, & *Γαμος*, *nuptiæ*, nuptials] the twenty-fourth class in the Linnæan system, comprehending those plants whose fructification is concealed, either through minuteness, or within the fruit: *nuptiæ clam celebrantur*. The orders are four, viz. **FILICES**, containing 18 genera, viz. *Equisetum*, *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Onoclea*, *Ophioglossum*, *Osmunda*, *Achrostichum*, *Polypodium*, *Hemionitis*, *Asplenium*, *Blechnum*, *Lonchitis*, *Pteris*, *Adiantum*, *Trichomanes*, *Marfilea*, *Pilularia*, *Isoetes*; **MUSCI**, containing 11 genera, viz. *Lycopodium*, *Porella*, *Spagnum*, *Phascum*, *Splachnum*, *Polytrichum*, *Mnium*, *Bryum*, *Hypnum*, *Fontinalis*, *Buxbaumia*; **ALGÆ**, containing 12 genera, viz. *Marchantia*, *Jungermannia*, *Targionia*, *Anthocerus*, *Braslia*, *Riccia*, *Lichen*, *Byssus*, *Tremella*, *Ulva*, *Fucus*, *Conserua*; **FUNGI**, containing 10 genera, viz. *Agaricus*, *Boletus*, *Hydnum*, *Phallus*, *Clathrus*, *Helvella*, *Peziza*, *Clavaria*, *Lycoperdon*, *Mucor*. *Cryptogamia vegetabilia sæpius suspecta continet. Lin.*

CUBITUS

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CUBITUS [*à cubando*, lying down, *quod ad sumendos cibos in ipso cubamus*] a cubit. The ninth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants: from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; or seventeen Parisian inches.

CUCULLATUM *Folium* [*cucullus*, a coronet of paper in which grocers put their spices] rolled up like a cone, longitudinally, as in the *Geranium Afric.* It also signifies hooded, cowled as in the leaves of the *Sarracenia*.

Cucullata Stigma: a generic character of the *Iris*. Bot. Mag. 21, 58.

CUCURBITACEÆ [*Cucurbita*, a gourd] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Passiflora*, *Fevillea*, *Momordica*, *Trichosanthes*, *Cucumis*, *Cucurbita*, *Bryonia*, *Sicyos*, *Melothria*, *Gronovia*.

CULMINIÆ [*culmen*, the top or crown of any thing] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Tilia*, *Theobroma*, *Sloanea*, *Bixa*, *Heliocarpus*, *Triumphetta*, *Bartramia*, &c.

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CULMUS [ex καλαμῶς, *calamus*, a reed or straw] that species of *Truncus* proper to grasses; it elevates the leaves and the fructification.

CUNEIFORME Folium [*Cuneus*, a wedge] shaped like a wedge, *sensim deorsum angustatur*, its apex next the stem, as in the *Apium graveolens*, *Saxifraga trydactylites*.

CUSPIDATUM Folium, [*Cuspis*, the point of a spear.] This term regards the *apex* only, and is applied to those leaves whose *apex* resembles the point of a lance or spit.

CYATHIFORMIS Corolla, Calyx [*Cyathus*, a cup] partly cylindrical, but growing wider towards the top, as the Calyx of *Mauritia*.

Cyathiformis fungus, exemplified in *Peziza cyathoides*.

CYLINDRACEA Spica [*cylindrus*, a roller, a cylinder] cylindrical; equal in diameter from top to bottom.

CYLINDRICA Scabrities [*cylindrus*] A species of *Scabrities* of a cylindrical form, on the surface of some plants, scarce visible to the naked eye.

Cylin-

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Cylindricus Calyx, as in the *Euphrasia*, *Dianthus chinensis*, &c. Bot. Mag. 25.

CYMA [Κυμα, *fætus*] a *Receptaculum* proceeding from an universal centre, running out into *Pedunculi fastigiati*, but with irregular partial *pedunculi*.

CYMOSUS Flos [*Cyma*, a sprout] an aggregate flower, whose *Receptaculum* is divided into primary fastigate *Pedunculi* proceeding from an universal centre; but whose secondary *Pedunculi* are irregular, which distinguishes it from the *Umbella*.

Cymosæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Diervilla*, *Lonicera*, *Mitchella*, *Loranthus*, *Ixora*, *Morinda*, *Cinchona*.

CYTINIFORMIS Calyx [à *Cytinus*, the flower of the pomegranate] resembling the *Calyx* of the pomegranate, i. e. *campaniformis*, *multifidus*. Tournef.

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DÆDALEUM Folium [Δαίδαλον, *dædalus*, ingenious] a leaf whose texture or shape is re-

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markably beautiful and exquisitely wrought. Linnæus has not, I think, any where explained this term, but it seems to admit of no other meaning.

DEBILIS *Caulis* [ex *de* & *habilis*] weak, feeble, as in the *Veronica chamædrys*.

DECAGYNIA [*δέκα*, *decem*, ten, & *γυνή*, *mulier*, a woman] The fifth order in the tenth class in the Linnæan system; comprehending those plants whose fructification discovers *ten* *Styli*, which are considered as the female organs of generation.

DECANDRIA [*δέκα*, *decem*, ten, & *ἀνὴρ*, *maritus*, a husband.] Linnæus's tenth class, comprehending those hermaphrodite plants which bear flowers with ten *stamina*. This class hath five orders, viz. **MONOGYNIA**, including 55 genera, viz. *Sophora*, *Anagyris*, *Cercis*, *Bauhinia*, *Parkinsonia*, *Hymenæa*, *Cassia*, *Poinciana*, *Myroxylon*, *Cæsalpinia*, *Guilandina*, *Guajacum*, *Cynometra*, *Codon*, *Swietenia*, *Diētamnus*, *Ruta*, *Toluifera*, *Hæmatoxylum*, *Prosopis*, *Chalcas*, *Murraya*, *Adenanthera*, *Turra*, *Ekebergia*, *Melia*, *Trichilia*, *Zygophyllum*, *Quassia*,
Fagonia,

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Fagonia, *Tribulus*, *Thryallis*, *Limonia*, *Mono-*
tropa, *Dionæa*, *Jussiaea*, *Heisteria*, *Quisqualis*,
Dais, *Bucida*, *Copaifera*, *Samyda*, *Melastoma*,
Kalmia, *Ledum*, *Rhodora*, *Rhododendron*, *Andro-*
meda, *Epigæa*, *Gaultheria*, *Arbutus*, *Inocarpus*,
Clethra, *Styrax*, *Pyrola*; DIGYNIA, containing
 11 genera, viz. *Royena*, *Hydrangea*, *Cunonia*,
Chrysosplenium, *Saxifraga*, *Tiarella*, *Mitella*, *Scle-*
ranthus, *Gypsophila*, *Saponaria*, *Dianthus*; TRI-
 GYNIA, containing 12 genera, viz. *Cucubalus*,
Silene, *Stellaria*, *Arenaria*, *Cherleria*, *Deutzia*,
Garidella, *Malpighia*, *Banisteria*, *Triopteris*,
Hieræa, *Erythroxylon*; PENTAGYNIA, contain-
 ing 13 genera, viz. *Averrhoa*, *Spondias*, *Cotyle-*
don, *Sedum*, *Penthorum*, *Bergia*, *Oxalis*, *Suria-*
na, *Griecum*, *Agrostemma*, *Lychnis*, *Cerastium*,
Spergula, *Forskohlea*; DECAGYNIA, containing
 two genera, viz. *Neurada*, *Phytolacca*.

DECAPHYLLUS *Calyx* [*δέκα*, *decem*, ten,
 & φύλλον, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of ten
 leaves, as in the *Hibiscus*.

DECIDUUM *Folium*, *decido*, to fall down,
 to die] a term expressing the second degree of
 duration; see *Caducum*: falling off with the
 flower.

Decidua

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Decidua Stipulae, as in the *Padus*, *Cerasus*, *Amygdalus*, *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Alnus*, *Ficus*, *Morus*.

Deciduus Calyx, as in the *Berberis*, and the class *Tetradynamia*.

DECLINATUS *Caulis*, declined. The first and least degree of curvature towards the earth. See *Incurvatus* and *Nutans*. Exemplified in *Convolvulus tricolor*. Bot. Mag. 27.

Declinata Stamina, as in *Hemerocallis*. Bot. Mag. 19, 64.—*Amarillis formosissima*. Ib. 47.

Declinatum pistillum, as in *Chironia*. Bot. Mag. 37.

DECOMPOSITA *Folia*, are those compound leaves which consist of many *foliola* on a once-divided *petiolus*, *cum petiolus semel divisus adnectit foliola plura*. See *Compositum folium*. The different kinds of *Folia decomposita*, are *bigemina*, *bitermata*, *bipinnata*, which see.

DECUMBENS *flos* [*decumbo*, to lie down] drooping, as in *Cassia*, *Diadelphia omni*.

DECURRENS *Folium* [*decurro*, to run along] when the *basis* of a sessile leaf extends down.

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downward along the *caulis*, below the proper termination of the leaf; *i. e.* when the *basis* is long in proportion to the leaf, and adheres entirely to the stem, as in the *Verbesina*, *Carduus*, *Sphaeranthus*, *Verbascum thapsus*, *Centaurea glastifolia*. Bot. Mag. 62.

DECURSIVE *Folium pinnatum* [*decurro*, to run along] when the bases of the *foliola* are continued along the sides of the *petiolus*, as they are along the stem in the *folium decurrens*.

DECUSSATA *Folia* [*decusso*, to divide] when the leaves grow in pairs and opposite, each pair being alternately on opposite sides of the stem; *ut si planta verticaliter inspiciatur, folia quadrifariam vergunt*.

DEFLEXUS *Ramus* [*deflecto*, to bow or bend] a little bent downwards; the least degree of curvature. See *Reflexus*, *Retroflexus*.

DEFLORATA *Stamina*, having shed, or discharged, their *farina fecundans*. *Stachys*, *stamina deflorata* versus *latera reflexa*.

DEFOLIATIO [*de & folium*] comprehends
the

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the precise time in autumn when a plant sheds its leaves.

DEHISCENS *Siliqua* [*dehisco*, to open, to gape] pod opening, as in *Cleome*, *Cardamine*, &c.

DELTOIDES *Folium* [Δ , *delta*, the Greek D.] Certainly this Δ has but three angles, and yet Linnæus insists upon his *folium deltoides* having four, *rhombeum ex quatuor angulis, e quibus laterales minus a basi distant quam reliqui*, the two lateral angles nearer the basis than the other two. Now the figure, in the *Phil. Botanica*, which is intended to illustrate this explanation, is like nothing in nature, and of a form quite different from those leaves to which this term is applied in the *Systema Naturæ*, &c. as for instance, in the *Populus nigra*, which has four angles, and the two lateral ones are nearer the base than the *apex*. In order to solve these difficulties, let us first recollect that the *delta* was the figure of four, of the Greeks, and that 4-angular would express a figure with four angles, though the figure 4 contains but three. But if this does not satisfy us, let us recollect that $\Delta\alpha\tau\theta$, *pugillares*, were a kind of writing tablets,

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tablets, which, though triangular when shut, must necessarily, when open, be quadrangular. Dr. Hill, in his explanation of this term, by way of example, instances the Sea Purslane, which happens not to have a deltoide leaf, but *Obovatum*. Linnæus applies the term *Deltoides* to the leaves of the following plants, viz. *Populus nigra*, *Atriplex laciniata*, *Atriplex hastata*, *Atriplex patula*, *Chenopodium serotinum*.

DEMERSUM *Folium* [*demergo*, to dive] in aquatic plants, sunk below the surface of the water. The same as *Submersum*.

DEMISSUS, depressed ; a specific term opposed to *elatus*. *Browallia demissa*.

DENDROIDIS *furculus* [*à dendron*, *arbuscum*, a shrub] shrubby ; a subdivision of the *Surculus* in the genus *Hypnum*.

DENTATUM *Folium* [*Dens*, a tooth] according to Linnæus, *quod acumina horizontalia, folii consistentia, spatio remota habet* ; i. e. having horizontal points, of the same consistence with the leaf, at a little distance from each other. If, instead of horizontal, he had wrote, in the plane

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plane of the disk of the leaf, it would have been more intelligible; exemplified in the *Leontodon*, *Primula vulgaris*, & *veris*, et *villosa*. Bot. Mag. 14.

DENTICULATA *Semina* [*denticulus*, a little tooth] as in the *Bidens*.

Denticulatum Folium, as in the *Hesperis matronalis*.

DENUDATÆ [*denudor*, to be stripped naked] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, comprehending these genera, viz. *Crocus*, *Gethyllis*, *Bulbocodium*, *Colchicum*.

DEPENDENS *Folium* [*dependeo*, to hang down] *quod recta terram spectat*, pointing directly to the ground.

DEPRESSUM *Folium*; depressed, or sunk in the centre, and rising at the margin.

Depressa Semina, seeds depressed, as in *Cynoglossum*. Bot. Mag. 7.

DETERMINATIO *Foliorum*. By the determination of leaves is meant some particularity.

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rity exclusive of their proper structure, viz. place, number, situation, direction, and insertion.

DIADELPHIA [$\Delta\iota\varsigma$, *bis*, twice, & $\Delta\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\omicron\varsigma$, *frater*, a brother] Class the seventeenth in the sexual system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with two sets of united *Stamina*; but this circumstance must not be absolutely depended on. They are the *Papilionacei* of Tournefort, the *Irregulares tetrapetali* of Rivinus, and the *Leguminosæ* of Ray. The flowers are generally pendulous. This is the most natural of all the classes. The classical characteristics are these, viz. **CALYX**, *Perianthium*, monophyllous, campanulate, withering; *Basis* gibbous, attached below to the *pedunculus*, and obtuse at the top; the brim, quinque-dentate, acute, erect, oblique, unequal, the lower odd denticle longest, and the upper pair shortest, and farther asunder; the bottom moist with a melleous liquor, inclosing the *receptaculum*. The *Calyx*, being of consequence in determining the *genera*, merits particular attention. **COROLLA**, papilionaceous, unequal, whose *petala* are distinguished in the following manner;

manner; *Vexillum*, a petal covering the rest, incumbent, larger, plano-horizontal, its *unguis* inserted into the superior margin of the *receptaculum*, roundish on the outside of the *calyx*, almost entire, with a longitudinal ridge, especially towards the *apex*, the part of the petal nearest the basis almost semicylindrical, embracing the parts beneath, the *discus* of the *petalum* depressed on both sides, turning upwards near the margin; where the divided tube ends, and the limb begins to unfold, are two cavities, which compress the *alæ* beneath: *Alæ*, two *petala*, equal, on each side the flower, under the *vexillum*, their margins incumbent, parallel, subrotundo-oblong, broader outwards, the upper margin straighter, the lower rounder; the *basis* of each bifid, the inferior part stretched into an *unguis*, inserted into the side of the *receptaculum*, about the length of the *calyx*, the upper shorter, and bent: *Carina*, the lowest *petalum* often bipartite, under the *Vexillum*, and between the *alæ*, boat-shaped, concave, the sides compressed, set like a boat in the water, the *basis* mutilate, of which the inferior part extends into an *unguis* the length of the *calyx*, and inserted into the *receptaculum*; but the lateral and superior short *laciniae* are infolded
with

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with the correspondent part of the *alæ*; the sides of the *carina* are similar to the *alæ* both in shape and situation, except that they are inferior and interior; the carinal line runs straight as far as the middle, and then rises in the segment of a circle, but the marginal line runs straight to the *apex*, where the two lines meet, and terminate obtusely. STAMINA, *diadelphia*, two *filamenta* of different forms, the one inferior involving the *pistillum*, the other superior on the *pistillum* incumbent; the inferior filament involving the *germen*, membranaceous from the middle downwards, cylindrical, opening longitudinally upwards, the upper part terminating in nine subulate *radii*, imitating the *corolla* in flexure and length, the lower *radii* being gradually longer, the superior filament subulato-setose, covering the fissure of the other, incumbent on it, alike in situation, gradually shorter, simple, its *basis* detached from the other, affording a vent for the honey on each side; *Anthera*, ten in all, one on the superior filament, and one on each of the nine *radii* of the inferior. PISTILLUM, single, growing out of the *receptaculum* within the *calyx*; *Germen*, oblong, a little compressed, straight,

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of the length of the inferior filament by which it is involved; *Stylus*, subulato-filiform, ascending, of the same length and position with the *radii* of the filament among which it stands, withering: *Stigma*, downy, of the length of the *Stylus* from the part turned upwards, and placed immediately under the *antheræ*. PERICARPIUM, *Legumen* oblong, compressed, obtuse, bivalvate, with a longitudinal future both above and below, both straight, yet the upper one descends near the basis, and the lower rises near the *apex*, opening at the upper future. SEMINA few, roundish, smooth, fleshy, pendulous, prominent with an embryo towards the point of insertion; the *ova* being discharged, the Cotyledons retain the forms of the divided seed: RECEPTACULUM, the proper *receptacula* of the seeds are very small, very short, thinner at the *basis*, obtuse at the disk, oblong, inserted longitudinally and alternately in the upper future of the *Legumen*. The orders are four, viz. PENTANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Monieria*; HEXANDRIA, containing two *genera*, viz. *Saraca*, *Fumaria*; OCTANDRIA, containing three *genera*, viz. *Polygala*, *Securidaca*, *Dalbergia*; DECANDRIA, containing 49 *genera*,

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genera, viz. *Nissolia*, *Pterocarpus*, *Amorpha*,
Ebenus, *Erythrina*, *Spartium*, *Genista*, *Lupinus*,
Anthyllis, *Æschynomene*, *Piscidia*, *Borbonia*, *Li-*
paria, *Aspalathus*, *Ononis*, *Crotalaria*, *Colutea*,
Miillera, *Geoffroya*, *Phaseolus*, *Dolichos*, *Orobus*,
Pisum, *Lathyrus*, *Vicia*, *Astragalus*, *Biserrula*,
Phaca, *Pforalea*, *Trifolium*, *Glycyrrhiza*, *Hedy-*
sarum, *Coronilla*, *Ornithopus*, *Scorpiurus*, *Hip-*
pocrepis, *Medicago*, *Trigonella*, *Glycine*, *Clitoria*,
Robinia, *Indigofera*, *Ulex*, *Cicer*, *Ervum*, *Cyti-*
sus, *Galega*, *Lotus*, *Arachis*. Papilionaceorum
folia jumentis & pecoribus, semina variis ani-
malibus esculenta; sunt farinacea & flatulenta.
Lin.

DIANDRIA [$\Delta\iota\varsigma$, bis, twice, & $\alpha\mu\eta\varsigma$, mari-
tus, a husband] the second class in the Linnæan
system, comprehending such hermaphrodite
flowers as have two *stamina*: it includes three
orders, viz. MONAGYNIA, in which are 32 ge-
nera, viz. *Nictanthes*, *Jasminum*, *Ligustrum*,
Phillyrea, *Olea*, *Syringa*, *Dialium*, *Eranthemum*,
Circea, *Veronica*, *Pæderota*, *Jussicia*, *Dianthe-*
ra, *Gratiola*, *Schwenkia*, *Calceolaria*, *Pinguicula*,
Utricularia, *Walsenia*, *Verbena*, *Lycopus*, *Ame-*
tystea, *Cunila*, *Ziziphora*, *Monarda*, *Rosmarinus*,
Salvia, *Collinsonia*, *Morina*, *Globba*, *Thouinia*,

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Ancistrum; DIGYNIA, containing one *genus*, viz. *Anthoxanthum*; TRIGYNIA, of which also there is but one *genus*, viz. *Piper*.

DIANGIÆ [*dis*, & *αγγος*, *vas*, a vessel, or *loculamentum*] the sixteenth class in Boerhaave's system, containing *Lythrum*, *Saxifrage*, &c.

DICHOTOMUS *Caulis* [*Διχοτομος*, *dissectus*, divided] forked, *bifariam semper divisus*.

Dichotomus Pedunculus, as in the *Meïssa calamintha*.

DICOTYLEDONES [*dis*, & *cotyl.*] A mode of placentation, signifying that the seeds have two cotyledons: these are either *immutatæ*, *plicatæ*, *duplicatæ*, *obvolutæ*, *spirales*, or *reductæ*.

DICOCCUM *Pericarpium* [*dis*, & *κοκκος*, *granum*, a grain] Having two seeds, as in *Nyctanthes*.

DIDYMA *Anthera* [*Διδυμος*, *geminus*, twins] two upon each *filamentum*, as in the *Ranunculus*.

Didymum Germen: germen double, as in the *Veronica becabunga*.

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DIDYNAMIA [$\Delta\iota\varsigma$, *bis*, twice, & $\Delta\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$, *potentia*, power] Linnæus's fourteenth class, comprehending those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers bearing one *pistillum*, and four *stamina*, two of which are long and two short. Its classical characteristics are these: **CALYX**, *Perianthium*, monophyllous, erect, tubulated, quinquefid, generally with unequal segments, persisting. **COROLLA**, monopetalous, erect, whose *basis* is tubulated, and serves the purpose of a *nectarium*: the *limbus* is generally ringent, its superior *labium* upright, the inferior extended horizontally, trifid, the broadest lobe in the middle. **STAMINA**, whose filaments are subulate, inserted into the tube of the *Corolla*, and inclining towards its back: the innermost are the shortest; they are all parallel, and seldom exceed the length of the *Corolla*. The *Antheræ* are generally hid under the superior *labium* of the *Corolla*, in pairs, respectively connivent. **PISTILLUM**; the *Germen* commonly above the *Receptaculum*, a single filiform *Stylus*, bent with the *filamenta*, and generally inclosed within them, their summits a little curved, and the *stigma* emarginate. **PERICARPIUM**, either entirely wanting, or generally

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bilocular. SEEDS, if there be no *Pericarpium*, are four, lodged in the bottom of the *Calyx*; if there be a *Pericarpium*, they are more numerous, and are fixed to a *Receptaculum* in the middle of it. Those of the first order are the *Labiati*, and of the second, the *personati* of Tournefort. The orders two, viz. GYMNOSPERMIA, which, except *Phryma*, have universally four seeds; the *stigma* bipartite and acute, with the inferior *lacinia* reflexed; it contains 34 genera, viz. *Adjugo*, *Teucrium*, *Satureja*, *Thymbra*, *Hyssopus*, *Nepeta*, *Lavandula*, *Betonica*, *Sideritis*, *Mentha*, *Perilla*, *Glechoma*, *Lamium*, *Stachys*, *Galeopsis*, *Ballota*, *Marrubium*, *Leonurus*, *Phlomis*, *Moluccella*, *Clynopodium*, *Origanum*, *Thymus*, *Melissa*, *Dracocephalum*, *Horminum*, *Melittis*, *Ocimum*, *Trichostema*, *Scutellaria*, *Prunella*, *Cleonia*, *Prasium*, *Phryma*; ANGIOSPERMIA, containing 66 genera, viz. *Bartsia*, *Rhinanthus*, *Euphrasia*, *Melampyrum*, *Lathraea*, *Schwalbea*, *Tozzia*, *Pedicularis*, *Gerardia*, *Che-lone*, *Gesneria*, *Antirrhinum*, *Cymbaria*, *Thun-bergia*, *Craniolaria*, *Martynia*, *Torenia*, *Besleria*, *Scrophularia*, *Celsia*, *Hemieris*, *Digitalis*, *Bigno-nia*, *Citharexylum*, *Halleria*, *Crescentia*, *Gmelina*, *Premna*, *Petrea*, *Lantana*, *Cornutia*, *Loeselia*,
Capraria,

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Capraria, Selago, Manulea, Hebenstretia, Erinus, Buchnera, Browallia, Linnaea, Sibthorpia, Limosella, Vandellia, Stemodia, Lindernia, Aeginetia, Obolaria, Orobanche, Hyobanche, Dodartia, Lippia, Sesamum, Mimulus, Ruellia, Barleria, Duranta, Ovieda, Millingtonia, Volkamerea, Clerodendrum, Vitex, Bontia, Columnea, Acanthus, Pedalium, Amasonia, Melianthus.

DIFFORMIA *Folia* [*dis*, & *forma*, form, shape] when on the same tree there are leaves of different forms; *folia diversæ figuræ*; as in the *Titbymalus heterophyllus*, *Rudbeckia foliis inferioribus trilobis, superioribus indivisis*; *Hibiscus, foliis inferioribus integris, superioribus trilobis*; *Lepidium, foliis caulinis pinnato-multifidis, ramis cordatis amplexicaulibus integris.*

Difformis Flos, Anomalous of Tournefort, *Irregularis* of Linnæus, which see.

DIFFUSUS *Caulis*: diffused; *ramis patentibus*; with spreading branches, as in the *Teucrium scordium*.

Diffusa Panicula, when the *pedunculi* are long, and not very near each other, the flowers being consequently dispersed; opposed to *coarctata*.

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DIGITATUM *Folium* [*digitus*, a finger] that species of compound leaf in which more than one *foliolum* is connected on the extremity of one *petiolus*: they are termed *binatum*, *ternatum*, *quinatum*, according to the number of *foliola* of which they consist.

DIGYNIA [*δις*, & *γυνή*, *mulier*, a woman] The second order in each of the first thirteen classes, except the ninth, in the Linnæan system; it comprehends those plants in whose fructification there are *two Pistilla*, which are considered as the female parts of generation.

DIMIDIATUM *Capitulum*, [*dimidius*, half] hemispherical, resembling half a head.

DIOECIA [*δις*, *bis*, & *οἶκος*, *domus*, a house] The twenty-second class in the Linnæan system, consisting of those plants which, having no hermaphrodite flowers, produce male and female flowers on separate plants; *mares et feminae habitant in diversis thalamis & domiciliis*. In every species of this class there is both a male and a female plant distinctly. The males are produced from the female seeds, which however require the vicinity of a male plant, without

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without which they do not propagate. It is necessary to observe, with regard to the distinguishing character of this class, that there are some particular plants excluded, notwithstanding that they produce male and female flowers on separate plants, as in the *Morus*, *Urtica*, *Croton*, *Rumex*, *Silene*, *Carex*, *Rhus*, *Laurus*, *Valeriana*, *Rhamnus*, *Cucubalus*, &c. but it does not run uniformly through the whole genus in any of them. The orders are fourteen, viz. MONANDRIA, containing two genera, viz. *Najas*, & *Pandanus*; DIANDRIA, containing three genera, viz. *Valisneria*, *Cecropia*, *Salix*; TRIANDRIA, containing six genera, viz. *Empetrum*, *Osyris*, *Maba*, *Restio*, *Caturus*, *Excoecaria*; TETRANDRIA, containing six genera, viz. *Hippophæ*, *Trophis*, *Viscum*, *Montinia*, *Batis*, *Myrica*; PENTANDRIA, containing 12 genera, viz. *Iresine*, *Cannabis*, *Humulus*, *Pistacia*, *Zanonia*, *Spinacia*, *Acnida*, *Antidesma*, *Zanthoxylon*, *Astronium*, *Canarium*, *Fewillea*; HEXANDRIA, containing four genera, viz. *Smilax*, *Tamus*, *Dioscorea*, *Rajania*; OCTANDRIA, containing three genera, viz. *Populus*, *Rhodiola*, *Margaritaria*; ENNEANDRIA, containing two genera, viz. *Mercurialis*, *Hydrocharis*; DECANDRIA,

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CANDRIA, containing four *genera*, viz. *Shinus*, *Carica*, *Kiggelaria*, *Coriaria*; DODECANDRIA, containing two *genera*, viz. *Datisca*, *Menispermum*; POLYANDRIA, containing two *genera*, viz. *Cliffortia*, *Hedycarya*; MONADELPHIA, containing six *genera*, viz. *Juniperus*, *Taxus*, *Ephedra*, *Cissampelos*, *Adelia*, *Napæa*; SYNGENESIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Ruscus*; GYNANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Clutia*.

DIPETALA *Corolla* [*dis*, & *Πεταλον*, *petalum*] consisting of two *petala*, as in the *Circæa*, *Commelina*.

DIPHYLLUS *Calyx* [*dis*, & *Φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of two leaves, as in the *Papaver*, *Fumaria*.

Diphyllus Cirrus, as in the *Lathyrus odoratus*.
Bot. Mag. 60.

DIPLOSANTHERÆ [*Διπλοος*, *duplex*, double, & *Anthera*] The seventeenth class in Royen's system, containing those plants whose *Antheræ* exceed the number of *petala* or segments of the *Corolla*, as far as double the number. It includes

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includes most of Linnæus's *Oëandria*, *Decandria*, & *Dodecandria*.

DEPRESSUM *Folium*, depressed, *quod in disco magis deprimitur, quam ad latera*; hollow in the centre; the reverse of *gibbum*, and very different from *compressum*, which see.

Depressa Radix, its transverse diameter being greater than the longitudinal, as in the *Brassica rapa*.

DISCUS, a disk, or quoit; the middle part of a radiate compound flower, which is surrounded by the *Radius*. When applied to a leaf, it means the whole surface, circumscribed by the margin; and is either *supinus*, superior, or *pronus*, inferior.

DISPERMA [*dis*, & *Sperma*, a seed] producing two seeds, as the *Umbellate* & *Stellatæ*; *dispermis loculis*, as in *Convolvulus*. Bot. Mag. 27.

DISSECTUM *Folium*. See *Laciniatum*.

DISSEPIMENTUM, a partition; *paries quo fructus interne distinguitur in concamerationes plures*, the partition which distinguishes the cavity of *Pericarpia* into separate cells,

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DISSILIENS *Siliqua* [*diffilio*, to break, to shiver] bursting with elasticity, as in the *Dentaria* & *Cardamine*.

DISTANS *Verticillus*, distant: when the flowers which compose the *Verticillus*, being few in number, are distant from each other.

Distantia Stamina, as in *Mentha*.

DISTICHA *Folia, Rami* [*ex δε, bis, & επιχος, ordo*, rank] growing in two rows, or lines drawn from the *basis* to the *apex* of the stem or branch, as the leaves of the *Abies* & *Diervilla*.

Disticha Spica, the flowers growing in two lines, *ad utrumque latus spectantibus*, opposed to *Secunda*.

DISTINCTA *foliola*. The small leaves distant from each other, as in the *Jasminum officinale*. Bot. Mag 31.

Distincta folia: *Mesembryanthemum bico'orum*, Bot. Mag. 59.

DIVARICATI *Rami* [*divarico*, to stride] branches forming an obtuse angle with the stem, or with each other,

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DIVERGENTES *Rami*; diverging, opposed to *cræclatis* Horizontally from the stem.

DIVISA *Arma*. Divided at the point. See *Arma*.

DODECANDRIA [*δωδεκα*, *duodecim*, twelve, & *anēs*, *maritus*, a husband] comprehends those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers, which have from twelve to nineteen *Stamina*, both numbers inclusive. In this class there are five orders, viz. **MONOGYNIA**, which includes 25 genera, viz. *Asarum*, *Tomax*, *Gethillis*, *Bocconia*, *Bassia*, *Rhizophora*, *Apactis*, *Vatica*, *Blackea*, *Besaria*, *Garcinia*, *Styrax*, *Winterania*, *Halesia*, *Decumaria*, *Canella*, *Crateva*, *Triumfetta*, *Eurya*, *Peganum*, *Hudsonia*, *Dodetas*, *Nitraria*, *Portulaca*, *Lythrum*, *Ginora*; **DIGYNIA**, containing two genera, viz. *Heliocarpus*, *Agrimonia*; **TRIGYNIA**, containing five genera, viz. *Reseda*, *Euphorbia*, *Visnea*, *Tacca*, *Palasia*; **PENTAGYNIA**, containing but one genus, viz. *Glinus*; **DODECAGYNIA**, containing but one genus, viz. *Sempervivum*.

DODRANS. The seventh degree in the
Linnæan

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Linnaean scale for measuring the parts of plants: the space between the extremity of the thumb, and that of the little finger, when both extended; or nine Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

DODRANTALIS *Caulis* [à *Dodrans*, nine inches. See *Dodrans*.

DOLABRIFORME *Folium* [*dolabra*, an axe] implies substance: in shape somewhat resembling an axe; *compressum*, *subrotundum*, *obtusum*, *extrorsum* *gibbum*, *acie acuta*, *inferne tereteusculum*, as in the *Mesembryanthemum dolabris*. Bot. Mag. 32.

DORSALIS *Arista* [probably for *dorsualis*, à *dorsum*, the back] Fixed to the back or external part of the *Gluma*, as in the *Avena*.

DRUPA [*Δρυς* *arbor*, & *πίπτω*, *cado*, to fall; ripe fruit.] A full pulpy *Pericarpium*, without *Valvulae*, containing a stone, as the plumb, the peach, &c. *Fruētus mollis ossiculo*, Tournf. *Prunus* of others.

DRUPACEÆ [*Drupa*] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus, containing these genera, viz. *Amygdalus*, *Prunus*, *Cerasus*, *Padus*.

DUMOSÆ

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DUMOSÆ [à *dumus*, a bush] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Viburnum*, *Tinus*, *Opulus*, *Sambucus*, *Rondeletia*, *Bellonia*, *Cassine*, *Ilex*, *Tomax*, &c.

DUPLEX, *ordo Squamarum*: a double row of scales, as the calyx of the *Rudbeckia*. Bot. Mag. 2.

Duplex Calyx, as in *Myrosma*.

DUPLICATA Radix [à *duplex*, double] a species of the bulbosa, consisting of two solid bulbs, as in some species of the *Orbis*. These roots are also called *Testiculata*.

Duplicatæ Cotyledones, doubled; a species of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Malva*, and the class *Tetradynamia*.

Duplicatum Capitulum: a double head, as in *Anthyllus vulneraria*.

DUPLICATO SERRATUM Folium, sawed double, with lesser teeth within the greater.

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EBRACTEATUS Racemus [è priv. & *bractea*, a bracteal or floral leaf] without *bractææ*, as in the *Cistus guttatus*.

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ECAILCARATA *Corolla* [è priv. & *calcar*, a spur] Having no spur, as in *Wolfsenia*; a generic distinction.

ECAUDATA *Corolla* [è priv. & *Cauda*, a tail] a specific term opposed to the elongation of the base of the *Corolla* in the form of a tail, as in the *Antirrhinum cymbalaria*.

ECHINATUM *Pericarpium* [Εχινος, *Erinaceus*, a hedgehog] beset with prickles.

EFFLORESCENTIA [*effloresco*, to blow, to bloom] comprehends the precise time of the year and month when a plant shews its first flowers.

ELATUS; raised, elevated, high. A specific term: *Browallia elata*, to distinguish it from the *demissa* a much shorter plant. *Bot. Mag.* 33.

ELLIPTICUM *Folium*; elliptical, oval.

EMARGINATUM *Folium* [è, & *margo*, the margin] deficient in its margin. When applied to the *apex* of a leaf, it signifies, terminating in a notch, the margin being discontinued or broken, *quod terminatur crena*.

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Emarginatum petalum, as in *Agrostemma coronaria*. Bot. Mag. 24.

Emarginatum Stigma, notched, as is frequent in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus.

EMORTUA *Corolla* : dead, withered, turning yellow : as in *Erica cinerea*.

ENERVIUM, or *enerve Folium* [*ν*, & *nervus*, a nerve, or string] having no apparent nerves. See *Nervosum*.

ENNEANDRIA [*Enna*, *novem*, nine, & *ανηρ*, *maritus*, a husband] The ninth class in the Linnæan system, comprehending such hermaphrodite flowers as bear nine *Stamina*. The orders are three, viz. **MONOGYNIA**, of which there are four *genera*, viz. *Laurus*, *Tinus*, *Anacardium*, *Cassythia*; **TRIGYNIA**, of which there is but one *genus*, viz. *Rheum*; **HEXAGYNIA**, of which there is likewise but one *genus*, viz. *Butomus*.

ENNEAPETALA *Corolla* [*Enna*, *novem*, nine, & *Πεταλλοι*, *petalum*] consisting of nine *petala*, as in *Thea*, *Magnolia*, *Liriodendron*.

ENODIS *Caulis*, *Culmus* [*ex* *ἐ* & *nodus*]
G having

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having no knots, or joints; *qui continuus est, nec articulis interceptus*: opposed to *articulatus*.

ENSATÆ [*Ensis*, a sword] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Iris*, *Gladiolus*, *Antholiza*, *Ixia*, *Sisyrinchium*, *Commelina*, *Xyris*, *Eriocaulon*, *Aphyllanthes*.

ENSIFORME Folium [*ensis*, a sword] *est anceps a basi versus apicem adtenuatum*, shaped like a two-edged sword, gradually tapering to the point, as in the *Anthericum ossifrag* & *calyculatum*. *Iris versicolor*, & *ochroleuca*. Bot. Mag. 21, 61.

EQUITANTIA Folia [*equitans*, riding] A term in foliation, which implies the sides of the leaves being parallel, and the interior included by the exterior, as in the *Hemerocallis*, *Poa*, *Iris*, *Acorus*, *Carex*, & *Gramina nonnulla*.

ERECTUS Caulis, Ramus, Folium; erect, upright, perpendicular; but, when applied to a branch or leaf, must not be understood absolutely, but as forming an acute angle with the *Caulis*, so as to be nearly erect; *ad angulum acutif-*

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acutissimum cauli adsidens. Absolute perpendicularity is expressed by *strictus*.

Erecta Anthera, fixed by one extremity to the apex of the *filamentum*, opposed to *Incumbens* & *Versatilis*.

Erectus Flos: *Trillium sessile*. Bot. Mag. 40.

ERECTIUSCULA *Capfula*. A little erect, as in the *Heleborus*. Bot. Mag. 3.

EROSUM *Folium* [ab *erodor*, to be gnawed] *cum folium sinuatum margine alios minimos obtusos acquirit*; when a sinuated leaf has its margin broken by smaller obtuse sinuses, as if gnawed or eaten.

EXCEDENS [*excedo*] surpassing in length: *corolla caulem excedente*.

EXSERTA *Stamina* [ab *exfero*, to put forth] when the *Stamina* appear above the *Corolla*, opposed to *inclusa*, exemplified in the *Erica multiflora*, et *herbacea*. Bot. Mag. 11.

EXSTIPULATUS [ab *ex*, & *stipula*, stubble or straw] without *stipulae*, as in the *Cardamine parviflora*.

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EXSUCCUM *Folium* [*ex*, & *succus*, juice] regards the substance of leaves; dry, opposed to *succulentum*.

EXTRAFOLIACEÆ *Stipulae* [*extra*, & *folium*] growing on the outside, below the base of the *petiolus*, as in the *Betula*, *Tilia*, *Alnus*, and the class *Diadelphia*.

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FARCTUM *Folium* [*farcio*, to stuff, to cram] opposed to *Tubulosum*, and *Fistulosum*.

FASCICULATA *Folia* [*Fasciculus*, a little bundle] leaves growing in bunches or bundles, many of them from the same point, as in the *Larix*, *Pinus*, &c.

FASCICULARIS *Radix* [*à Fascis*, a bundle] bundled; a species of the *Tuberosa* root, in which the knobs are collected in bundles, as in *Pæonia*.

FASCICULUS [dim. *à fascis*, a bundle] a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers grow erect, parallel, close to each other, forming together a flat surface; *colligit flores erectos, paral-*

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parallelus, fastigiatus, approximatus, as in the *Dianthus barbatus*, Sweetwilliam.

FASCIATA *Planta* [*fascis*, a bundle] when many *caules* grow together so as to form a compact bundle.

FASTIGIATI *Pedunculi* [*Fastigium*, the apex, or top of a pyramid, &c.] pointed at the top. Linnæus applies this term to flowers whose *pedunculi* are so proportioned in length as to form an horizontal plain, exemplified in the *Dianthi* & *Silenes*. There is a manifest impropriety in this application, unless we suppose the pyramid inverted.

FAUX, the jaws or chops; the *hiatus* of the tube of the *Corolla*; occurring frequently in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus.

FEMINA *Planta*, female plant; producing on the same root female flowers only.

Femineus flos, producing *stigmata*, but no *antheræ*.

FERTILES *Flores*: fertile flowers opposed to *abortivi*, as a generic character, frequent in the class and order *Pentandria Digynia*.

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FIBROSA Radix [*à fibre, a fibre*] a fibrous root used by former botanists to signify that kind of root which not exceeding in dimension the *basis* of its stem, descends perpendicularly in one straight fibre, as in *Pastinaca*, *Raphanus*, &c. but Linnæus applies it to those roots only which consist entirely of small fibres, or *Radiculæ: tota constans filamentis*.

FILAMENTOSA Radix [*Filum, a thread*] a species of the *Fibrosa*, as in grass.

FILAMENTUM [*à Filum, a thread*], that thread-like part of the *Stamen* which supports the *Anthera*, and connects it with the *Receptaculum*. It is by some English botanists called the *Filament*; by others the *Thread*.

FILICES [*à filum, a thread, qu. filatim incisa*] Ferns; one of the seven tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, by whom it is thus characterized; having their fructification on the backside of the *Frondes*. They constitute the first order in the class *Cryptogamia*, and consist of 16 genera, which are divided into *fructificationes spicatæ, frondosæ, & radicales*. This order comprehends the entire

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tire sixteenth class of Tournefort, in whose system the *Filices* make only a single genus, in the first section of the above-mentioned class.

Filices, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

FILIFORMIS *Filamentum, Stylus, Receptaculum* [*Filum*, a thread, & *forma*, form or shape] of an equal thickness from top to bottom, opposed to *subulatus*.

FIMBRICATA *Petala* [*Fimbria*, a border, or fringe] fringed, as in the *Menyanthes*, *Pasiflora*.

FISSUM *Folium* [à *findor*, to be cloven] cleft, or divided half-way down, its sinuses being linear and margins straight, *sinubus linearibus, marginibus rectis*: according to the number of divisions it is called *bifidum*, *trifidum*, *quadrifidum*, *quinquesfidum*, *multifidum*. It differs from the *Lobatum* in its fissures not being so deep, nor concave, nor wide; and from *Partitum*, in being divided only half-way down.

FISTULOSUS *Caulis* [à *Fistula*, a pipe] a hollow stem, opposed to *Færētus*.

Fistulosum folium, as in the *Oenanthe fistulosa*.

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FLABELLIFOLIÆ [*Flabellum*, a fan] having fan-shaped leaves. It is the first division of *Palmæ* in the Appendix to the *Systema Naturæ*: the genera are *Chamærops*, *Borassus*, *Corypha*.

FLABELLUM. Ludwig defines it to be *caulis lateralis repens vel sub terra, vel in ejus superficie, ex cujus nodis in inferiore parte fibrillæ exeunt.* Institut. § 395. The *Repens caulis* of Linnæus, which see.

FLACCIDUS *Pedunculus*, feeble, flaccid, opposed to *rigidus, strictus*; *cum ita debilis ut a proprio floris pondere dependeat.*

Flaccidus Caulis, as in the *Galium mollugo*.

FLAGELLUM [à *flagrum*, a whip or thong] a barren twig or shoot like a thong, as in the *Fragaria vesca*; herbaceous as in the *Rubus saxatilis*.

Flagelliformis Cereus. That species of *Cereus*, or according to Linnæus, *Cactus*, which somewhat resembles a whip-lash. *Bot. Mag.* 17.

FLAVA

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FLAVA *Corolla* : yellow, distinguished from *fulva*. See *Hemerocallis flava*. Bot. Mag. 19.

FLEXUOSUS *Caulis, Culmus*, having many turnings; taking a different direction at every joint; *horsum versum flexus*, as in the *Smilax*.

FLORALIA *Folia* [*Flos*, a flower] are those leaves which immediately attend the flower: when they differ in shape or colour from the other leaves, they are termed *Bractææ*.

FLORALIS *Gemma* [*flos*] regards the contents of the *gemma*; containing a flower, opposed to *foliaris*.

FLORIFERÆ *Gemmæ* [*flos*, & *fero*, to bear] producing flowers.

FLOS, a flower. Flowers are the organs of generation of plants together with their covering. They may be either *terminales*, *laterales*, *sparsi*, *sessiles*, *pedunculati*, *unicus*, *solitarius*, *terni*, &c. *copiosi*, *erecti*, *cerni*, *nutantes*, *verticales*, or *horizontales*. The essential parts of a flower are the *Anthera* and *Stigma*, which constitute its existence, with or without teguments.

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FLOSCULUS, a little flower; one of the distinct flowers, or florets, which compose a *Flos aggregatus*, an aggregate flower, as in the class *Syngenesia* of the sexual system of Linnaeus.

FLUVIATILIS [*Fluvius*, a river] growing in rivers, as *Conserva fluvialis*, &c.

FOLIACEÆ Glandulæ, when upon the leaves: these are either in the ferratures, as in the *Salix*; on the *basis*, as in the *Amygdalus*, *Cucurbita*, *Elæocarpus*, *Impatiens*, *Padus*, *Oculus*; on the back, as in the *Urena*, *Tamarix*, *Croton*; or on the superficies, as in the *Pinguicula*, *Drosera*, &c.

FOLIARIS Cirrus [*folium*, a leaf] a tendril proceeding from a leaf.

Foliaris Gemmatio, regards the contents of the *gemma*, and not its origin; containing leaves, opposed to *floralis*.

FOLIATIO Plantæ [*folium*] the complication of the leaves whilst folded within the *Gemma*, or bud: it is either *involuta*, *revoluta*,
obvoluta,

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obvoluta, convoluta, imbricata, equitantia, conduplicata, plicata, reclinata, or circinalia.

FOLIATUS *Caulis*; covered with leaves, as in the *Gladiolus*.

FOLIFERÆ *Gemmæ* [*folium*, & *fero*, to bear] producing leaves.

FOLIOLUM [dim. of *folium*, a green leaf] one of the single leaves which together constitute a *folium compositum*.

FOLIOSUM *Capitulum* [*folium*] leafy, covered or intermixed with leaves, opposed to *nudum*.

Foliosum involucrum, exemplified in the *Nigella damascena*. Bot. Mag. 22.

FOLIUM, a leaf; the green leaf of a vegetable. Leaves, according to Linnæus, are the lungs of plants by which they attract and transpire the air: they are *simplex* or *compositum*.

FOLLICULUS [dim. à *follicis*, a bag] a species of *Pericarpium* first mentioned by Linnæus in his *Delineatio Plantarum*: it is *univalvis*, or *bivalvis*:

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bivalvis: it seems to express what he formerly denoted by *conceptaculum*.

Folliculi are little glandular vessels distended with air, on the surface of some plants, as at the root of the *Utricularia*, and on the leaves of the *Aldrovanda*: in the first instance they are *vascula bicornia*, and in the latter *folliculi semicirculares*.

FORNICATUM *Petalum* [*Fornix*, an arch or vault] arched, or vaulted, as in the *Lamium*, *Galeopsis*, *Stachys*.

FREQUENS *Planta*, frequent, when growing spontaneously in great numbers, synonym. with *Vulgaris*.

FRONDESCENTIA [*frons*, a leaf] comprehends the precise time of the year when a plant first unfolds its leaves.

FRONDOSUS *caudex* [*frons*, which see] as in the *Palmae*.

Frondosus prolifer flos. A proliferous flower is said to be *frondosus* when the *proles* are *foliosi*, leafy.

FRONS, a leaf or branch of a tree: used
by

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by Linnæus to express the peculiar kind of leaves of palms and ferns; *Trunci species ex ramo coadunatus folio, & sæpius fructificatione.*

FRUCTESCENTIA [*Fructus*, fruit] comprehends the precise time of the year when a plant scatters its ripe seeds.

FRUCTIFICATIO [*fructus*, fruit] as defined by Linnæus, *est vegetabilium pars temporaria, generationi dicata, antiquum terminans, novum incipiens*; the temporary part of vegetables, appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable and beginning the new. It consists of seven distinct parts, viz. *Calyx, Corolla, Stamina, Pistillum, Pericarpium, Semen, Receptaculum.* *Fructificatio* may be either *simplex*, or *composita ex flosculis.*

FRUCTIFLORÆ [*Fructus*, fruit, & *flos*, a flower] The tenth class in Royen's system: it contains the *Coronati* of Linnæus's *Methodus Calycina.*

FRUSTRANEA Polygamia [*frustra*, to no purpose] The third order in the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus, containing those plants in the composition of whose flowers some of the *flosculi*

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culi are hermaphrodite, and others neuter ; in which case the latter are of no consequence, the fructification being perfect in the hermaphrodites.

FRUTESCENS *Caulis* [*Frutex*, a shrub]

The stem approaching to that of a shrub ; between woody and herbaceous, exemplified in the *Mesembryanthemum bicolorum*. Bot. Mag. 59. *Chironia frutescens*. Ib. 37.

FRUTEX, a shrub. Shrubs, according to Linnæus, make a branch of the seventh family in the vegetable kingdom, and are distinguished from trees in that they come up without buds ; but this distinction is not universal, though it be generally just with regard to those of Europe. Nature hath made no absolute distinction between shrubs and trees. *Frutex*, in its general acceptation, is a plant whose trunk is perennial, gemmiparous, woody, dividing and subdividing into a great number of branches. In short, it is the epitome of a tree, exemplified in the rose-bush.

FRUTICOSUS *Caulis* [*à Frutex*, a shrub]

shrubby ; having several stems, woody, perennial,

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rennial, as in the *Geranium peltatum*. Bot. Mag. 20.

FUGACES, fugitive, opposed to Perennes : the second division of species in the genus *Mucor*.

FUGACISSIMA *Petala* [*fugax*, fleeting] of very short continuance ; soon falling off, as in the *Cardamine impatiens*.

FULCRATUS *Caulis*, *Ramus* [*fulcio*, to prop] the branch descending to the ground, and supporting the stem, as in the *Ficus*.

FULCRUM, a prop, a support. *Fulcra*, says Linnæus, *adminiculæ sunt pro commodiore sustentatione* : rather, *Fulcra* are certain minute parts of plants which serve to strengthen, support, and defend them : they are of seven different kinds, viz. *Petiolus*, *Stipula*, *Cirrhus*, *Pubes*, *Arma*, *Braëtea*, *Pedunculus*.

FULVA *Corolla* : orange colour ; exemplified in the *Hemerocallis fulva*. Bot. Mag. 64.

FULIGO, Soot. A genus of *Fungi*, in Haller's Hist. Helvet ; its character is, from a
soft

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soft substance changing to a black powder, as the *Mucor septicus* of Linnæus.

FUNGI [à σφγγος, *fungus*] One of the seven families or tribes of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, comprehending all those which are of the mushroom kind, and which in Tournefort constitute the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th genera of the first section in the class xvii.

Fungi, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

FURCATA *frons* [à *furca*, a fork] forked, as in the *Jungermannia furcata*.

Furcata Seta, as in the *Leontodon hispidum*.

FURCÆ, forks ; a species of *Arma* growing on the surface of certain plants for their defence against external injuries : they are *bifidæ*, *trifidæ*, &c. according to the number of prongs of which each *furca* consists. These *Furcæ* are exemplified in the following plants, *Berberis*, *Ribes*, *Gleditsia*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Osteospermum*, *Ballota*, *Barleria*, *Fagonia*, *Poterium*.

FUSI-

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FUSIFORMIS *Radix* [à *Fusus*, a spindle] spindle-shaped root, i. e. tapering downward to a point, as in the *Daucus*, *Pastinaca*, &c.

Fusifforme folium, as in the *Crassula rubens*.

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GALEA [à γαλή, *felis*, a cat] an helmet ; a term applied to the *Corolla* of the class *Gynandria*, and some of the *Dydinamia* when it is formed into the shape of an helmet, exemplified in the *Orchis*, and in the *Pedicularis rostrata*.

GALEATUM *labium* [à *Galea*, an helmet] shaped like an helmet, as in the *Rinanthus*.

GEMINÆ *Stipulæ*, growing in pairs, as in most plants.

GEMINATUS *Pedunculus* [*geminus*, double] two proceeding from the same part, growing in pairs.

GEMMA [an à *geno*, i. e. *gigno* ; an à γέμω, *plenus sum*] a bud ; an *hybernaculum* on the ascending *caudex* : it consists either of *Stipulæ*,

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Petioli,

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Petioli, the rudiments of leaves, or cortical *quammæ*. The various species of *gemma* are *decidua*, *foliifera*, *foliifera* & *florifera* *distincta*, *foliifera* & *florifera* *femineæ*, *foliifera* & *florifera* *masculæ*, *foliifera* & *florifera*, *hermaphrodita*, *foliifero florifera*.

GEMMATIO [*gemma*, a young bud] the formation of the *gemma* from leaves, *stipulæ*, *petioli*, or *squammæ*. With regard to its bulb, it is *solidus*, *tunicatus*, *squammatus*, or *caulinus*; as to its origin, it is *petiolaris*, *stipularis*, or *corticalis*; and in respect to its contents, *foliaris*, *floralis communis*.

GEMMIPARUS [*Gemma*, a bud, & *pario*, to bear] producing buds.

GENERA *Plantarum*, is the second subdivision in the Linnæan system: it comprehends an assemblage of species, similar in their parts of fructification, under the same class and order.

GENICULATUS *Caulis*, *Culmus*, *Pedunculus* [*genu*, the knee] in its general acceptation signifies jointed, synonymus with *articulatus*;
but

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but in Linnæus it implies the joints forming a very obtuse angle, as when the knee is a little bent; *flexuosus* in a small degree, as in the several species of *Iris*. Bot. Mag. 21. It is also applied to the corolla of the *Iris*, *petalis alternis geniculato patentibus*. Bot. Mag. 50.

GENICULUM [*genu*, the knee] the little knots or joints of a *Culmus*.

GENUS; the third subdivision of plants in the Linnæan system; it comprehends those plants, of each *class* and *order*, whose parts of fructification are similar.

GERMEN, a sprout or bud; the *basis* of the *Pistillum*; the rudiment of the fruit yet in *embryo*. By English botanists called the Seed-bud.

GIBBUM *Folium* [*gibba*, a hump on the back] *quod utramque superficiem facit convexam, mediante copiosiore pulpa*; when by means of the intermediate pulp both surfaces are rendered convex.

Gibbum Perianthium, regards the base of the *Perianthium*, as in the class *Diadelphia* & *Tetradynamia* of Linnæus.

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GLABER, *Caulis, Folium*; smooth, having an even surface, *quod superficiei lævi est, absque omni inæqualitate*: opposed to *scaber*, and exemplified in the *Daphne laureola*, *Ariutus unedo*, *Geranium peltatum*. Bot. Mag. 20.

GLADIATA *siliqua* [*à gladius*, a sword or knife] shaped like a sword, as in the *Cleome arabica*.

GLANDULÆ, a species of secretory, or excretory vessels on the surface of some plants: they are either *petiolares*, *foliaceæ*, *stipulares*, *capillares*, or *pore*.

GLANDULATIO [*glans*, an acorn, a gland] regards the secretory vessels of plants; these are *Glandulæ*, *Folliculi*, or *Utriculi*.

GLANDULIFERA *Scabrities*, a species of fetaceous *Scabrities* on the surface of some plants, in which there are minute glands on the extremity of each bristle, as in the *Ribes*. Lin. This is undoubtedly a very improper application of the word *Scabrities*.

GLANDULOSUM *Folium*. Having minute

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nute glands on the surface, as *Viburnum tinus*.
Bot. Mag. 38.

GLAREOSIS, *locis* understood [*glareo*, gravel] growing generally on a dry gravelly soil.

GLAUCOPHYLLUS [*Γλαυκος*, *glaucus*, blue, & *φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] sea-green, azure-leaved, as the *Canna glauca*, *Coronilla glauca*.
Bot. Mag. 13. *Geranium glaucum*. Ib. 56.

GLOBOSA Radix, [*à globus*, a globe] a round root, as in *Bunium*, and some species of *Ranunculus*, &c.

Globosum Capitulum, a round *capitulum*, distinguished from *subrotundum*, *dimidiatum*.

GLOBULARIS Scabrities [dim. *à globus*, a round ball or globe] A species of glandular *Scabrities*, scarce visible to the naked eye, the small grains of which are exactly globular, on the surface of some plants, as in the *Atriplex*, *Chenopodium*, &c.

GLOCHIDES [*Γλωχίς*, *cuspis*, a point] the small points of the *pubes* of plants. In the *Phil. Botanica* Linnæus applies this term only

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to the *hami-triglochides*, three-pointed, as in the *Lapula*.

GLOMERATA *Spica* [à *glomus*, a clue of yarn or thread] indicates the flowers growing close together in somewhat of a globular form, as in the *Panicum italicum*.

Glomerata Panicula, as in the *Poa ciliaris*.

GLUMA [à *glûbo*, to strip the bark from a tree] husk, chaff; a species of *calyx* peculiar to corn and grass, infolding the *arista*: it may be *uniflora*, *multiflora*, *univalvis*, *bivalvis*, *multivalvis*, *colorata*, *glabra*, *hispida*.

GLUMOSUS [from *Gluma*] applied to an aggregate flower with a filiform *Receptaculum*, whose *basis* is provided with a common *Gluma*, husk.

GLUTINOSITAS [*gluten*, glue, paste] a species of *Pubes*, according to Linnæus; but in what respect different in its signification from *Viscositas*, I am at a loss to determine, unless he intends that it should mean viscosity in a higher degree, covered with a stiffer glue.

GRAMINA, grasses; one of the seven tribes,

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tribes, or families, of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, by whom it is thus characterised: having the most simple leaves, an articulated *culmus*, a glumose *calyx*, and a single seed. This family includes the several kinds of corn as well as grasses. In Tournefort the *gramina* (grasses only) make the 8th genus of the 3d section in class xv. *Graminum folia pecoribus & jumentis læta pascua; Semina minora avibus, majora hominibus esculenta sunt.*

Gramina, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

GRANULATA *Radix* [from *granum*, a grain] granulated; consisting of many little knobs attached by small strings, as in the *Saxifraga granulata*. These roots are also called *aggregata*.

GYMNOSPERMIA [*γυμνος*, *nudus*, naked, & *σπέρμα*, seed] The first order in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus: it comprehends those plants, of that class, which have naked seeds. The seeds are constantly four in number, except in one genus, viz. *Phryma*, which is *monospermus*. These are the *Labiati* of Tournefort, and *Verticillatæ* of Ray.

GYNANDRIA [*Γυνή*, *mulier*, a woman, & *Ανδρ*, *vir*, a man] The twentieth class in the Linnæan system; it consists of those hermaphrodite plants whose *stamina* grow either upon the *Stylus*, or on an elongated *Receptaculum*, resembling a *Stylus*, and supporting both *Pistillum* and *Stamina*. The first order, viz. DIANDRIA, of this class, is a natural one, the genera differing only in the *Nectarium*. The structure of the parts of fructification of this order is very singular: the *Germen* is always *contortum*; the *Petala* are five, of which the two interior generally approach so as to form a *Galea*, whose inferior *labium* becomes a *Nectarium*, which also supplies the place of a *Pistillum* and sixth *Petalum*; the *Stylus* adheres to the inferior margin of the *Nectarium*, so that it is hardly distinguishable; the *Filamenta* are invariably two, short, supporting two *Antheræ*, which grow narrow downward, are naked, and divisible like the pulp of the *Citrus*: these are included in two *cellulæ* which are open below, and adhere to the interior margin of the *Nectarium*. The fruit is a *Capsula*, *unilocularis*, *trivalvis*, dividing under the carinate ribs. The seeds are *scobiform*, numerous, fixed in each

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each *valvula* to a linear *Receptaculum*. *Vires aphrodisiacæ omnibus his plantis ab omnibus medicis adscribuntur*. This order has 11 genera, viz. *Orchis*, *Satyrium*, *Ophrys*, *Serapias*, *Limodorum*, *Disa*, *Cypripedium*, *Epidendrum*, *Arethusa*, *Forstera*, *Gunnera*; TRIANDRIA, containing but one genus, viz. *Sisyrinchium*; TETRANDRIA, containing but one genus, viz. *Nepenthes*; PENTANDRIA, containing three genera, viz. *Ayena*, *Gluta*, *Passiflora*; HEXANDRIA, containing two genera, viz. *Aristolochia*, *Pistia*; OCTANDRIA, containing but one genus, viz. *Scopolia*; DECANDRIA, containing two genera, viz. *Helicteris*, *Kleinbovia*; DODECANDRIA, containing one genus, viz. *Cytinus*; POLYANDRIA, containing eight genera, viz. *Xylopi*a, *Grewia*, *Pothos*, *Dracontium*, *Calla*, *Arum*, *Zostera*, *Ambrosina*.

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HABITUALIS *Charaëter* [*Habitus*] The character or description of a plant taken from its *habitus*, which according to Linnæus consists in the *placentatio*, *radicatio*, *ramificatio*, *intorsio*, *foliatio*, *stipulatio*, *pubescentia*, *inflorescentia*.

HABITUS

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HABITUS *Plantæ*, habit, external appearance, *facies externa*; so it was understood by former botanists; but Linnæus in the *Phil. Botan.* defines it thus, *conformitas quædam vegetabilum affinium & congenerum in placentatione, radicatione, ramificatione, intorsione, gemmatione, foliatione, stipulatione, pubescentia, glandulatione, lætescentia, inflorescentia, aliisque*. In his *Delinæatio Plantæ*, we find under the general title *Habitus*, *vernatio*, *æstivatio*, *semnus*, *variatio*, *sponsalia*, *seminatio*.

HAMI, hooks: pubescens of plants are so called when their points are curved.

HAMOSA *feta* [*Ἀμν*, *falx*, a hook, asking Mr. Ainsworth's pardon] hooked. Setaceous or bristly pubescence is termed *hamosa* when the *apex* of each *feta* is curved: *adhærent animalibus prætereuntibus*, says Linnæus. *Hami* are either *triglochides*, as in the *Lappula*; or *incurvi*, as in the *Arctium*, *Marrubium*, *Xanthium*, *Petiveria*.

HASTATUM *Folium* [*Hæsta*, a spear] a leaf in shape resembling the head of an halbert, *triangulare, basi lateribusque excavatis angulis patulis*, as in the *Scutellaria hastifolia*.

HEDE,

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HEDERIFOLIA [*Hedera*, the ivy] ivy-leaved, as in *Veronica hederifolia*.

HEMISPHERICUS *Calyx* [ex ἡμισφαιρί, *semis*, half, & σφαῖρα, *sphæra*, a sphere] half a sphere, as in the *Tanacetum*.

Hemisphericum Nectarium, as in *Narcissus jonquilla*. Bot. Mag. 15.

HEPATICA [*hepar*, the liver] a specific term, thus, *Anemone hepatica*, noble liverwort. Bot. Mag. 10.

HEPTANDRIA [ἑπτά, *septem*, seven, & ἄνδρ, *maritus*, a husband] Linnæus's seventh class, comprehending those hermaphrodite flowers which have seven *Stamina*; it has four orders, viz. **MONOGYNIA**, which contains three genera, viz. *Trientalis*, *Disandra*, *Æsculus*; **DIGYNIA**, which has but one genus, viz. *Limeum*; **TETRAGYNIA**, containing two genera, viz. *Saururus*, *Aponogeton*; **HEPTAGYNIA**, in which there is but one genus, viz. *Septas*.

HERBA [*de etym. parum constat*] an herb: according to Linnæus, it is that part of the vegetable which arises from the root, is terminated

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nated by the fructification, and comprehends the *truncus, folia, fulcra, & hybernaculum*.

Herbæ, properly speaking, are those plants whose stems perish annually. *Tournef.*

HERBACEÆ Plantæ [*herba*, an herb] are those plants which annually perish down to the root; for in the perennial kinds the *gemmae* are produced on the root. *Lin.*

Herbaceus Caulis, indicates the time of duration of the stem; dying annually: not woody, opposed to *Fruticosus, & Suffruticosus*.

HERMAPHRODITUS Flos [ab *Egumæ*, *Mercury*, & *Αφροδιτη*, *Venus*] that which contains both *Antheræ* and *Stigma*: of this kind are all Linnæus's 24 classes, except the 21st, 22d, & 24th. A plant is called *Hermaphrodita*, when on the same root it produces hermaphrodite flowers only. There are also *Flores hermaphroditæ*, male hermaphrodites, and *hermaphroditæ*, female hermaphrodites: the first is when the *Pistillum*, the second, when the *Stamina* are abortive; but these instances are rare.

HESPERIDÆ [*Hesperides*, whose orchards
pro-

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produced golden fruit.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Citrus*, *Styrax*, *Garcinia*.

HEXAGONUS *Caulis*, See *Trigonus*.

HEXANDRIA [Eξ, *sex*, six, & *Amē, vir*, a man] The sixth class in the Linnæan system; it consists of those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers with six *Stamina*, of equal length. The orders are five, viz. MONOGYNIA, of which there are 66 genera, viz. *Licuala*, *Bromelia*, *Tillandsia*, *Burmannia*, *Lachenalia*, *Tradescantia*, *Pontederia*, *Hæmanthus*, *Galanthus*, *Leucojum*, *Tulbagia*, *Narcissus*, *Pancratium*, *Crinum*, *Amaryllis*, *Bulbocodium*, *Aphyllanthes*, *Allium*, *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Uvularia*, *Gloriosa*, *Erithronium*, *Tulipa*, *Albuca*, *Masonia*, *Hypoxis*, *Ehrharta*, *Ornithogalum*, *Scilla*, *Cyanella*, *Asphodelus*, *Anthericum*, *Leontice*, *Pollia*, *Asparagus*, *Dracæna*, *Convallaria*, *Polianthes*, *Hycinchus*, *Phormium*, *Aletris*, *Yucca*, *Aloe*, *Agave*, *Alstroemeria*, *Gethyllis*, *Hemerocallis*, *Acorus*, *Lindera*, *Orontium*, *Calamus*, *Juncus*, *Achras*, *Richardia*, *Bursera*, *Prinos*, *Duroria*, *Berberis*, *Capura*, *Loranthus*, *Hillia*, *Canarina*, *Nandina*,
Frankenia,

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Frankenia, Peplis; DIGYNIA, containing four genera, viz. *Gabnia, Falckia, Oryza, Atraphaxis*; TRIGYNIA, containing 10 genera, viz. *Flagellaria, Rumex, Scheuchzeria, Wurmbea, Triglochin, Melanthium, M. de-la, Trillium, Colchicum, Helonia*; TETRAGYNIA contains but one genus, viz. *Petiveria*; POLIGYNIA contains but one gen s, viz. *Alisma*. Hexandriæ radices secundum saporem & odorem edules aut noxiæ sunt: edules sunt radices inodoratæ. *Lin.*

HEXAGYNIA [*ἑξ, sex, six, & γυνή, mulier, a woman*] One of the orders in the 9th and 13th classes in the Linnæan system; containing those plants in whose fructification there are six *Styli*, which are considered as the female organs of generation.

HEXAPETALA *Corolla* [*ἑξ, sex, & πετάλον, petalum*] consisting of six *petala*, as in the *Tulipa, Lilium, Podophyllum*.

HEXAPHYLLUS *Calyx* [*ἑξ, sex, & φύλλον, folium, a leaf*] Consisting of six leaves, as in the *Berberis*.

HIANS *Corolla*, gaping; a specific distinction, exemplified in the *Melampyrum sylvaticum*; opposed to *clausa*.

HILUM,

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NILUM, the black eye of a bean ; the external mark on the seed by which it was fixed to the fruit, evident in the *Cardiospermum* & *Staphylæa*.

HIRSUTUS *ca'yx*, rough, hairy, as in the *Serratu'a alpina*.

Hirfutus Legumen, as in the pod of the *Lathyrus odoratus*. Bot. Mag. 60.

HISPIDUS *Caulis* : *setis rigidis aspersus* ; covered with strong fragile bristles, or prickles, but whose roots are only superficial, so as to strip off with the rind, as in the *Brassica erucastrum*.

Hispidum Folium, as in the *Turritis hirsuta*.

HOLERACEÆ [*Olus*, pot-herbs, or herbs for food] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, *Spinacia*, *Blitum*, *Beta*, *Galenia*, *Atriplex*, *Chenopodium*, *Rivina*, *Petiveria*, *Herniaria*, *Illecebrum*, &c.

HORIZONTALIS *Flos* [*horizon*] growing with its disk parallel to the plain of the horizon, opposed to *verticalis*, Or, perhaps Linnæus

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næus may mean proceeding from the stem in a horizontal direction.

Horizontalis Radix, a species of *Caudex descendens*, quæ sub terra transversim extenditur, extending horizontally, as in the *Iris*.

Horizontale folium, growing at right angles with the stem.

HYBERNACULUM, a place to winter in ; *est herbæ compendium super radicem antequam excrefcens* : it is that part of the plant which incloses and secures the embryo from external injuries during the winter ; it is either a *Bulbus*, or a *Gemma*.

HYBRIDA *Planta* [Ἱβρις, *injuria*, injury, dishonour] A monstrous production of two different species, analogous to a mule in the animal creation. The seeds of these plants will not propagate. This term was used by former botanists to express what Linnæus calls *Polygamia*, which see. *Thestium lynophyllum*, *Antirrhinum spurium*, *Linaria*, are examples of the *hybrida*.

HYPOCRATERIFORMIS *Corolla* [ὑπο, *ab*, & κρατης, *crater*, a cup] A monopetalous
Corolla

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Corolla so called when the *Limbus* expands horizontally in the form of a salver, distinguished in having a *tubus*, from the *rotatus*; exemplified in the *Myosotis scorpioides*, *Hottonia*.

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ICOSANDRIA [*Εἰκοσι*, *viginti*, & *Ανδρ*, *maritus*, a husband] the twelfth class in the Linnæan system, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with twenty or more *Stamina*; but the number of the *Stamina* is not to be considered as a positive characteristic. The classical character, which distinguishes this from the class *Polyandria*, is, 1. a monophyllous concave *Calyx*; 2. the *unguis* of the *Corolla* fixed to the inside of the *Calyx*; 3. the *Stamina* above nineteen in number, and inserted in the sides either of the *Calyx* or *Corolla*. The orders are five, viz. MONOGYNIA, in which there are 11 genera, viz. *Cactus*, *Philadelphus*, *Psidium*, *Eugenia*, *Myrtus*, *Punica*, *Amygdalus*, *Prunus*, *Chrysobalanus*; DIGYNIA, containing but one genus, viz. *Cratægus*; TRIGYNIA, containing two genera, viz. *Sorbus*,

I *Sesuvium*;

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Sesuvium; PENTAGYNIA, containing six genera, viz. *Mespilus*, *Pyrus*, *Tetragonia*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Aizoon*, *Spiræa*; POLYGYNIA, containing nine genera, viz. *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Fragaria*, *Potentilla*, *Tormentilla*, *Geum*, *Dryas*, *Comarum*, *Calycanthus*. *Icosandræ* fructus pulposus est esculentus. *Lin.*

IMBERBIS *Corolla*; beardless, as in the *Iris persica*. Bot. Mag. No. 1.

IMBRICATUS *Caulis*, *Culmus*, *Calyx* [*Imbrex*, a tile] covered with, or consisting of scales in the manner of tiles upon a house. When applied to leaves, it regards their *fitus*; regularly covering each other like tiles. As a term of foliation, it implies the leaves being parallel, having flat surfaces, and reciprocally covering each other, as in the *Syringa*, *Ligustrum*, *Phillyrea*, *Laurus*, *Campanula*, &c. Examples of the *Calyx imbricatus* may be seen in the *Lactuca*, and many others of the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus: It is a generic character of *Camellia*. Bot. Mag. 42.

IMMUTÆ *Cotyledones*, unaltered; a species of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Legumina*,

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mina, *Poma*, *Drupæ*, and in the class *Didynamia*.

IMPAR, odd; *cum impare*, applied to a *folium pinnatum* terminating with an odd leaf.

INÆQUALIS *Corolla*, unequal, as in the *Butomus*, *Salvia pratensis*. When applied to a monopetalous flower, it means inequality in the lips or rim; otherwise, inequality in the length of the petals: *Iris*. Bot. Mag. 50.

INANIS *Caulis* [ab *Inaniæ*, cobwebs] neither *solidus*, nor yet *fistulosus*, but pithy.

INCANUM *Folium*, covered with a whitish down, as in the *Draba incana*, *Cistus incanus*. Bot. Mag. 43.

INCISUM *Folium*, cut, as in the *Ranunculus auricomus*. See *Laciniatum*.

Incisum foliolum, irregularly cut in the margin, as in the *Anemone nemorosa*, *apinnina*.

Inciso-crenatum folium: deeply notched, or rather cut, as in the *Geranium Reichardi*. Bot. Mag. 18.

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INCLINATA *Radix*, inclined; running obliquely, as in the *Statice*.

INCLUDENS *Calyx*; [*include*, to include, or shut up] shutting up, and concealing the *Corolla*, as in the *Phalaris*.

INCLUSA *Stamina* [*ab in*, & *claudo*, to shut in] when the *Stamina* are included within the *Corolla*, as in the *Erica vulgaris*; it is opposed to *exserta*.

INCOMPLETUS *Flos*, Vail. *Stamineus* of Ray. *Imperfectus* of some botanists; *Apetalus* of Tournefort. See *Apetalus*.

INCRASSATUS *Pedunculus*, [*incrasso*, to make thick, to fatten] increasing in thickness as it approaches the flower, as in the *Cotula*, *Tragopogon*, and most of the *cernuus* kind.

Incrassata corolla, in *Leucojum*. Bot. Mag. 46.

INCUMBENS *Anthera* [*incumbo*, to lean against] having its side fixed to the *filamentum*, opposed to *Erecta*.

Incumbentia Stamina, as in the class *Diadelphica* of Linnæus.

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INCURVATUS *Caulis*: bowed. The second degree of curvature towards the earth. See *declinatus* & *nutans*.

INDIVISUM *Folium*, undivided, opposed to *fissum*.

INNERME *Folium* [ex *in* priv. & *arma*] unarmed, opposed to *spinosum*, *pungens*.

Inerme spinosum, soft prickled, the edge terminating in soft harmless thorns, as *gentle thistle*. Hill.

INFERUS *Flos* [ab *infra*, beneath] When the *receptaculum* of the flower is situated below the *germen*, or fruit, as in the *Diandria Monogynia*; opposed to *Superus*. It forms a division in some of Tournefort's classes under the title of *pisillo abeunte in fructum*, opposed to *Calyce abeunte in fructum*.

Inferus Calyx, exemplified in *Mesembryanthemum*. Bot. Mag. 32.

INFLATUM *Perianthium* [*in*, & *flatus*, a puff, a blast] as if blown up like a bladder; bellying out in the middle, opposed to *reflexum*, *tubulosum*, *patens*.

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INCUMBENS *Anthera* [*incumbo*, to lean against] having its side fixed to the *filamentum*, opposed to *Erecta*.

Incumbentia Stamina, as in the class *Diadelphia* of Linnæus.

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Inferus Calyx, exemplified in *Mesembryanthemum*. Bot. Mag. 32.

INFLATUM *Perianthium* [*in*, & *flatus*, a puff, a blast] as if blown up like a bladder; bellying out in the middle, opposed to *reflexum*, *tubulosum*, *patens*.

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Inflatum Pericarpium, cum instar vesicæ cavum sit, nec repletur seminibus, as in the *Fumaria cirrhosa*.

Inflata Corolla, as in *Calceolaria pinnata*. Bot. Mag. 41.

INFLEXA *Folia* [*inflecto*, to bend inward] leaves bending upwards towards the stem, *dum sursum arcuantur versus caulem*.

INFLORESCENTIA, Inflorescence, comprehends the various modes in which flowers are joined to the plant by the *Pedunculus*; which modes are expressed by the following terms, *Verticillus*, *Capitulum*, *Spica*, *Corymbus*, *Thyrsum*, *Racemus*, *Panicula*. In the *Phil. Botanica* the terms *Axillares*, *Oppositifolii*, *Interfoliacei*, *Lateralifolii*, *Petiolares*, *Cirrhiferi*, were also under the general head of *Inflorescentia*, but they are since transplanted under *Pedunculus loco*. Vid. *Delin. Plantæ*.

INFUNDIBULIFORMIS *Corolla*, *nectarium* [*Infundibulum*, a funnel] monopetalous and conical, with a tubular *basis*, as in the *Lithospermum*, *Cynoglossum*, *Pulmonaria*. Bot. Mag. 7, 15, 48, 51.

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INSERTUS *Petiolus* [ab *inferor*, to be put in] as it were inserted into the stem, opposed to *adnatus*, *decurrens*, &c.

INSIDENS [*insido*, to rest or sit upon] *Hel-leborus hyemalis flore folio insidente*: the flower resting on the leaf. *Stamina, tubo insidentia*, growing from the tube of the *corolla*, exemplified in the *Dodecatheon*. Bot. Mag. 3. *Chironia*. Ib. 37. *Viburnum tinus*. Ib. 38.

INTEGER *Caulis*. Linnæus, in the *Phil. Botanica*, explains this term by the word *simplicissimus*, and adds, *ramis vix ullis*; but, in his *Delineatio Plantæ*, he gives us *simplicissimus* as a separate term; therefore it should seem that *ramis vix ullis* belongs to *simplicissimus*, and to *integer*, *ramis nullis*: but then what shall we infer from these terms being, in the *Delineatio Plantæ*, ranged thus, *enodis*, *simplicissimus*, *simplex*, *integer*?

Integrum folium, a leaf with an entire undivided margin, *sinu omni destitutum*; opposed to *cordatum*, *lunatum*, *fissum*, *lobatum*, *palmatum*, &c. exemplified in the *Clematis integrifolia*. Bot. Mag. 65; and *Reseda odorata*. Ib. 29.

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Integer Calyx, as in *Genipa*, opposed to *bifidus*, *trifidus*, &c.

INTEGERRIMUM *Folium* [*integer*, entire] *cujus margo extimus integer absque omni crenata est*, whose margin is perfectly entire, without the least notch, or *sinus*, as in the *Rhamnus frangula*, *Trientalis europæa*, *Anemone hepatica*. Bot. Mag. 10.—*Geranium lanceolatum*, & *peltatum*. Ib. 56, 20, 28.

INTERFOLIACEUS *Pedunculus* [*inter*, between, & *folium*, a leaf] proceeding from between opposite leaves, but ranged alternately, as in the *Asclepias*.

INTERRUPTE *Folium pinnatum*, the series of larger *foliola* being interrupted by pairs of smaller ones, *foliolis alternis minoribus*.

Interrupta Spica, broken, or interrupted, by intervals of less flowers, as in the *Mentha spicata*.

INTORSIO [*in*, & *torso*, writhing] signifies the bending, or turning, or twisting of any part of a plant, *flexio partium versus alterum latus*, as *caulis*, or *cirrhus volubilis*.

INTRA-

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INTRAFOLIACEÆ *Stipulæ* [*intra*, & *folium*] growing on the inside, above the base of the petiolus, as in the *Ficus*, & *Morus*.

INUNDATA *loca* [*in*, & *unda*, a wave, or water] according to Linnæus, are places which are overflowed only in winter, *hyeme repleta, aqua, æstate putrida exsiccata, imbris inter dum suffusa*.

Inundatæ, a natural order of plants which grow in the water; they form the fifth natural class in Scopoli's *Flora Carniolica*.

Inundatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

INVOLUCELLUM [dim. ab *Involucrum*] a partial *Involucrum*; the *Calyx* of a *Pedicellus*, as in the *Euphorbia*, & *Panicum viride*.

INVOLUCRATUS *Verticillus* [*involucrum*] having an *Involucrum*.

Involucratus pedunculus, as in the *Napæa dioica*.

INVOLUCRUM [*in*, & *volvo*, to roll or wrap] that in which any thing is wrapt up; the *calyx* of umbelliferous plants, remote from the

the flower: it is termed *universale*, when below the *Umbella universalis*; *partiale*, when at the foot of the *Umbella partialis*; *proprium*, when belonging to a *flos umbellatus* properly so called; and *monophyllum*, *polyphyllum*, according to its number of leaves.

INVOLVENS *corolla filamentu*: the upper lip of the corolla involving the filaments, as in *Monardia*.

INVOLUTA *Folia* [*in*, & *volvo*, to roll] when the lateral margins of the leaves, within the *gemma*, are mutually rolled spirally inwards, as in the *Lonicera*, *Diervilla*, *Euonymus*, *Pyrus*, *Malus*, *Populus*, *Viola*, &c.

IRREGULARIS *Flos*, whose parts want uniformity: *Anomalus* of Tournef. and *Disformis* of others.

Irregularis Corolla, irregular, as in the *Aconitum*, & *Lamium*. *Irregularis, quæ limbi partibus, figura, magnitudine, & proportionem partium.*

ISTHMUS, a neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent. Linnæus applies this word

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word to the internal structure of a *Legumen*, thus, 1-2-*locularis*, *isthmis*. If, by *isthmus*, he meant the partition between the cells, he has used the word improperly : in this sense it differs not from *dissepimentum*. Exemplified in the *Coronilla glauca*. Bot. Mag. 13.

JUBA, a crest, feathers : a species of inflorescence, as in the *Milium* & *Gramina*. See *Panícula*.

IULUS, a catkin. See *Amentum*.

JUNCIFOLIUS [*juncus*, a rush, & *folium*] having leaves shaped like rushes, as the *Narcissus triandrus*. Bot. Mag. 48.

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LABIATUS Flos [*Labium*, a lip] A monopetalous *Corolla*, with a narrow tubular *basis*, expanding at the top in one entire, or in two lips : *Tournef.* See *Ringens*. The *Labiati* of Tournefort are the *Verticillatæ* of Ray, and are included in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus.

LACERUM

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LACERUM *Folium* [ex λαυς, *fissura*, a cleft or fissure] *quod margine varie sectum est segmentis difformibus*, whose margin is variously cut with irregular segments; as if rent or torn.

Lacera-multifida: in *Soldanella*. Bot. Mag. 49.

LACINIÆ [à *lacino*, to make holes] This term is applied to the *Calyx*, *Corolla*, & *Pistillum*, and means the segments contained between the incisions.

LACINIATUM *folium* [à *Lacinia*, a fringe or jag] *variè sectum in partes, partibus iterum indeterminate divisis*. Divided first into *Laciniæ*, and those again irregularly cut into smaller *Laciniæ*.

Laciniatus flos the same in Tournefort as *multifidus* in Linnæus.

LACTESCENTIA [*lac*, milk] comprehends the different coloured juices which flow copiously from particular plants on being wounded; this is either *alba*, *lutea*, or *rubra*. *Lactescentes plantæ communiter venenatæ sunt, minus autem semiflosculosæ*. Lin.

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LACUNOSUM *Folium* [*lacuna*, a ditch, a trench] deeply furrowed; *i. e.* when the disk of the leaf is sunk much below the veins.

LACUSTRIS *Planta* [*Lacus*, a lake] plants which grow in lakes of pure water, as the *Isoetes*, *Subularia*, *Plantago monanth*, *Arundo*, *Nymphaea*, *Scirpus*, *Elatine minim*.

LAMELLÆ [*Lamella*, a small thin plate] The gills of a mushroom. One of the four essential parts of the genus *Agaricus*, order *Fungi*, class *Cryptogamia*.

LAMINA, a thin plate, the tip of the ear: the broad superior part of a polypetalous *Corolla*.

LANA, wool; a species of pubescens which covers the surface of many plants, serving, according to Linnæus, as a kind of veil to secure them from the too intense rays of the sun; *servat plantas ab æstu nimio*, as in the *Salvia canariensis*, *Sideritis canariensis*, *Salvia æthiopis*, *Marrubium*, *Verbascum*, *Stachys*, *Carduus*, *eriocephalus*, *Onopordum*.

LANATUM *Folium* [*lana*, wool] *quasi tela araneæ*

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araneæ indutum, ut *Salvia*, *Sideritis*, covered as with a spider's web; so Linnæus chuses to explain it: exemplified in the *Ledum villosum*, commonly called *cobweb ledum*, *Cineraria lanata*. Bot. Mag. 53.

Lanatus Caulis, as in the *Stachys germanica*.

LANCEOLATUM *Folium* [*Lanceola*, a little lance] *est oblongum utrinque sensim versus extremitatem attenuatum*; oblong, but gradually tapering towards each extremity, and terminating in a point, as in the *Plantago lanceolata*, *Potamogeton lucens*, *crispum*, & *ferratum*, *Geranium lanceolatum*. Bot. Mag. 56. *Chironia frutescens*. Ib. 37.

Lanceolato-ovatum: lance-shaped, but more oval, as in the *Rudbeckia purpurca*. Bot. Mag. 2.

LANIGERUM *Semen*: bearing wool; seed woolly, as in *Eriopherum*.

LATERALES *Flores* [*latus*, a side] expresses a mode of inflorescence opposed to *terminales*; lateral flowers.

Laterales Stipulæ; lateral: *Lateribus insertæ*.

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LATERIFOLIUS *Pedunculus* [*latus*, a side, & *folium*, a leaf] proceeding from the side of the *basis* of a leaf, as in the *Claytonia*, *Solanum*, *Asperifolia*.

LAXUS *Caulis*; lank, opposed to *rigidus*.

LEGUMEN, pulse, a *Pericarpium* of two *Valvulae*, in which the seeds are fixed along one future only, as in the *Pisum*, &c. Miller mistakes the *Legumen* for the *Siliqua*.

LENTICULARIS *Scabrities* [dim. à *lens*, a lentil] A species of glandular *Scabrities*, roughness, scarce visible to the naked eye, resembling small lentils, on the surface of some plants.

LEPROSUS [à *Lepros*, leprosy] spotted like a leper, exemplified in the *Lichen*.

LEVIS *Caulis* [rather *laevis*] smooth, having an even surface; opposed to *striatus*, *fulcatus*; as in the *Chelidonium hybridum*.

Leve Folium, as in the *Statice limonium*.

LIBER, the inner bark or rind of a tree or plant, distinct from the *cortex*, which is the outer :

outer: thus, according to Linnæus, the *calyx* is a continuation of the *cortex*, but the *corolla* a continuation of the *liber*.

LIGNOSUS *Caulis* [*Lignum*, wood] woody, opposed to *herbaceus*.

LIGNUM, wood; one of the four constituent parts of the *Radix*, according to Linnæus, who in his *Phil. Botan.* by *radix* understood the stem, together with what is generally meant by root; but, in his *Delin. Plantæ*, he confines the term *radix* to the root only, drops the word *caudex* entirely, and substitutes *truncus* in its stead.

LIGULATUS *Flos* [*Ligula*, a strap] a species of compound flower, the *corollulæ* of whose *flosculi* are tubular at the basis, flat in the middle, and expanded towards the top. These are the [*Semiflosculi* of Tournefort, and are of the first order in the class *Syngenesia*.

LILIACEÆ [*Lilium*, the lily] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Tulipa*, *Erythronium*. The *Liliaceæ*
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constitute the ninth class of Tournefort : they are generally *hexapetalous*, and their *pistillum*, or *Calyx*, invariably becomes a *Capsula trilobularis*.

LIMBUS, a border ; the superior dilated verge of a monopetalous *Corolla*.

LINEA [*propriè est funiculus ex lino*] a line. The second degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants : it is the breadth of the *Lunula*, or crescent, called the *root*, on the *finger*, not the *thumb*, nail, measuring from the skin towards the body of the nail.

LINEARE *Folium*, *Pitiolus* [*Linear*, a line] linear, straight, *æquali ubique latitudine*, as in the *Rosmarinus*, *Pinus*, *Gramina*, *Iris sibirica*. Bot. Mag. 50.

Linearia Petala, as in *Mesembryanthemum*. Bot. Mag. 32.

Linearis Caulis, when used as a term of mensuration, regards the diameter of the stem, and signifies its being extremely small. See *Linea*.

Lineari-subulatum folium : a leaf, long, narrow, and in breadth equal, but tapering to-

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wards the point, as in the *Hemerocallis flava*.
Bot. Mag. 19.

LINEATUM *Folium* [*Linea*, a line] a leaf whose superficies is slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel lines, impressing the surface.

LINGUIFORME *Folium*, tongue-shaped.
See *Lingulatum*.

LINGULATUM *Folium*, [*lingua*, a tongue] or *Linguiforme*; a leaf which is linear, car-nose, obtuse, convex on the under side, and frequently with a cartilaginous margin, as in the *Hæmanthus coccineus*.

LITHOPHYTA [*Λίθος*, *lapis*, a stone, & *Φυτάς*, *planta*, a plant] The twentieth class in Royen's system. These are in fact animal productions, and therefore are improperly arranged in a vegetable system. They are what we call in English *Corals*, &c.

LOBATUM *Folium* [*λοβός*, *lobus*, the lobe or tip of the ear] *divisum ad medium in partes distantes, marginibus convexis*; divided almost to the centre, its lobes distant from each other,
and

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and margins convex. A leaf is termed *bilobum*, *trilobum*, &c. according to the number of its lobes. The *Alchemilla vulgaris* & *minor* afford examples of the *folium lobatum*.

LOCULAMENTUM, a cell; each of the cells within that species of *pericarpium* termed *capsula*, in which the seeds are lodged; *concameratio vacua pro seminum loco*: thus it is defined by Linnæus, but in its application it is not confined to the *capsula* only.

LOCULARIS *Bacca Drupa, Pomum*; having seeds in cells, as in *Citrus, Pyrus, Tetragonia*, &c.

LOCULUS [dim. à *locus*, a place] a little cell; the minute cells which contain the *pollen* in some species of *antheræ*.

LOCUS Foliorum, place: the particular part of the plant where the leaf grows, in which respect a leaf is *radicale, caulinum, rameum, axillare*, or *florale*.

LOMENTACEÆ [*Lomentum*, bean-meal]
An order of plants all exotics, in the *Fragmenta*

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methodi naturalis of Linnæus, of which are these genera, viz. *Sophora*, *Cercis*, *Bauhinia*, *Parkinsonia*, *Cassia*, *Poinciana*, *Tamarindus*, *Mimosa*.

LONGISSIMA *petala*: petals very long, as in the *Rudbeckia purpurea*. Bot. Mag. 2.

LONGIUSCULUS [dim. à comp. *longior*] rather long; a little longer than common, as in the *Gramen alopecuro accedens*, *petiolus longiusculus*, Pluk. the *Agrostis rubra* of Linnæus.

LONGUM *Perianthium*, when of an equal length with the tube of the *Corolla*, opposed to *Abbreviatum*.

Longus Petiolus. Foot-stalk longer than the leaf.

LUCIDUM *Folium* [*Lux*, light] This is one of Linnæus's unexplained terms; but, as it stands distinguished from *nitidum*, it must mean clear, transparent.

LUMBRICIFORMIS [*Lumbricus*, an earth worm] worm-shaped, exemplified in *Clavaria vermiculata*.

LUNATUM

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LUNATUM *Folium* [*Luna*, the moon] moon-shaped, *subrotundum*, *basi excavatum*, *angulis posticis notatum*.

LUNULATA *carina* [*à lunula* dim. a half-moon] shaped like a small crescent, as in the *Polygala myrtifolia*.

LURIDÆ [*luridus*, pale, wan] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Capficum*, *Solanum*, *Physalis*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Nicotiana*, *Atropa*, *Mandragora*, *Datura*, *Verbascum*, *Celsia*, *Digitalis*: sunt plantæ suspectæ. Lin.

LUTEA *Laetefcentia* [*à luteum*, the yolk of an egg] yellow, as in the *Chelidonium*, *Bocconia*, *Sanguinaria*, *Cambogia*.

Luteus Flos, yellow, as the *Hemerocallis flava*. Bot. Mag. 19.

LUXURIANS *Flos*, a luxuriant flower. Flowers are called *luxuriant*, when the teguments of their fructification are augmented so as to exclude some of their other essential parts. These are either *multiplicatus*,

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plenus, or *prolifer*. The part usually multiplied is the *Corolla*, but sometimes the *Calyx* also.

LYRATUM *Folium* [*lyra*, an harp or lyre] *est transversum divisum in lacinias, ita ut superiores majores sunt, & inferiores remotiores*; divided transversely into *lacinia*, the superior ones being larger, and the inferior farther distant from each other; exemplified in the *Rumex pulcher*, *Geum urbanum*.

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MAGNUM *Perianthium*, comparatively large, as in the *Mandragora*; opposed to *parvum* & *minimum*.

MARCESCENS *Corolla* [*marceo*, to wither] withering, but not falling off, as in the *Campanula*, *Orchis*, *Cucumis*, *Cucurbita*, *Bryonia*.

Marcescens Perianthium, as in the class *Diadelphia* of Linnæus.

MARGO *Folii* [*à mari*, says Ainsworth] the

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the margin or edge of the leaf, *extrema ora folii ad latera, intacto disco*. A leaf, in regard to its margin, is *spinosum, dentatum, serratum, crenatum, repandum, cartilagineum, ciliatum, lacerum, erosum, or integerrimum*.

MARITIMA *planta*. A sea plant; growing on the sea-coast: frequently used as a specific or trivial name, as *Scilla maritima*, &c.

MAS *Planta* [*etym. incertum*] Male plants are those which on the same root produce only male flowers, as in the class *Dioecia*. See *Masculus*.

MASCULUS *Flos* [*à mas*] male flowers are those which contain *antheræ*, but no *stigma*. *Sterilis* of Tournefort; *Paleaceus* of Ray; *Abortiens* of others.

MEDIOCRIS *Petiolus*: middling. A foot-stalk about the length of the leaf which it supports.

MEDULLA [*Μυελος*, marrow] The pith or heart of the tree or plant; according to Linnaeus in his *Phil. Botan.* one of the four con-

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stituent parts of the *Radix*, in which term he comprehends the stem with what is commonly understood to be the root: the other three parts are *lignum*, *liber*, & *cortex*, which see.

MEMBRANACEUM *Folium* [*membrana*, a membrane] a term regarding the substance of leaves; having no distinguishable pulp between the two surfaces.

Membranacea Stipula, a thin paleaceous membrane, as in the *Arenaria rubra*.

MEMBRANATUS *Caulis*, covered with thin membranes.

MENSURA, measure. Plants are generally so various in their dimensions, that their parts can only be measured relatively to each other; Tournefort however introduced positive geometrical mensuration; but Linnæus, thinking it inconvenient for a botanist to carry an artificial scale in his pocket, makes a natural scale of the human body, the degrees of which are these, *Capillus*, *Linea*, *Unguis*, *Pollex*, *Palmus*, *Dodrans*, *Spithama*, *Pes*, *Cubitus*, *Brachium*, *Orgya*.

METEO-

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METEORICI *Flores solares* [*μετεωρος*, undetermined] A species of *solares* which do not observe the hour of explication with so much punctuality as the others, but are much influenced by shade, the humidity of the air, weight of the atmosphere, &c.

MINIATUS [*minium*, red lead] painted red: applied, as a specific term, by Bauhin, to the *Lilium chalcedonicum*. Bot. Mag. 30.

MINIMUM *Perianthium*, comparatively very small, as in the *Cortusa*, *Dodecatheon*, *Patagonula*, *Convolvulus*, *Ipomoea*; opposed to *Magnum*.

MONADELPHIA [*μονος*, *unicus*, one only, & *αδελφος*, *frater*, brother] the sixteenth class in the Linnæan system: it is a natural class, and comprehends those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers with one collection of united *Stamina*. The natural characteristics are **CALYX**, *Perianthium*, always present, continuing, and frequently double. The *Calyx* merits peculiar attention, being, in this class, the positive generical distinction. **COROLLA**,
Petala

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Petala five, obcordate, the sides lapping each over the other, contrary to the motion of the sun. STAMINA, *Filamenta* united below, distinct above, the exterior ones shorter: *Antheræ* incumbent. PISTILLA, *Receptaculum* of the fructification, prominent in the centre of the flower; *Germina*, erect, rotato-articulate, surrounding the apex of the *receptaculum*; *Styli*, all united below in one body with the *Receptaculum*, and at the top distinguished into as many *filamenta* as there are *germina*; *Stigmata*, spreading, and slender. PERICARPIUM, *Capsula* divided into as many distinct *locula*, as there are *pistilla*. SEMINA, reniform. The plants of this class are emollient, and mucilaginous. The orders are seven, viz. TRIANDRIA, containing two genera, viz. *Aphyteja*, *Galxia*; PENTANDRIA, containing five genera, viz. *Lerchea*, *Waltheria*, *Symphonia*, *Hermannia*, *Melochia*; OCTANDRIA, containing one genus, viz. *Aitonina*; DECANDRIA, containing three genera, viz. *Connarus*, *Hugonia*, *Geranium*; ENNEANDRIA, containing one genus, viz. *Dryandra*; ENDECANDRIA, containing one genus, viz. *Brownea*; DODECANDRIA, containing one genus, viz. *Pentapetes*; POLYANDRIA, containing

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taining 21 genera, viz. *Gustavia*, *Adansonia*, *Baringtonia*, *Carolinea*, *Bombax*, *Sida*, *Solan-
dra*, *Malackra*, *Althæa*, *Alcea*, *Malva*, *Lava-
tera*, *Malope*, *Urena*, *Gossypium*, *Hibiscus*, *Ste-
wartia*, *Gordonia*, *Camellia*, *Mesua*, *Morisona*.

MONANDRIA [*μνος*, *unicus*, one, & *ανη*,
maritus, a husband] The first of Linnæus's
twenty-four classes: it comprehends those
plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers,
having but one *stamen*; its orders are two, viz.
MONOGYNIA, which comprehends 13 genera,
viz. *Canna*, *Renealmia*, *Amomum*, *Costus*, *My-
rosma*, *Alpinia*, *Maranta*, *Curcuma*, *Kempferia*,
Thalia, *Boerhavia*, *Salicornia*, *Hippuris*; **DI-
GYNIA**, in which are five genera, viz. *Corispermum*,
Callitriche, *Blitum*, *Miniarum*, *Cinna*.

MONANGIÆ [*μνος*, *unicus*, & *Αγς*, *vas*,
a vessel, or *loculamentum*] The fifteenth class
in Boerhaave's system; it contains two orders,
viz. *Primula*, & *Lichynis*.

MONOCOTYLEDONES [*μνος*, *unicus*,
one, & *cotyl.*] A term of placentation, applied
to those plants whose seeds have but a single
Cotyledon, which remains within the seed: these
are

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are either *perforata*, as in *Gramina*; *unilaterales*, as in *Palme*; or *reductæ*, as in the *Cepæ*.

MONOECIA [*μονος*, *unicus*, one, & *οικος*, *domus*, a house. The twenty-first class in the Linnæan system, comprehending the *androgynus* plants, *i. e.* those which produce both male and female flowers, having no hermaphrodite ones. The orders are eleven, *viz.* **MONANDRIA**, containing 10 genera, *viz.* *Zannichellia*, *Ceratocarpus*, *Cynomorium*, *Nipa*, *Chara*, *Elaterium*, *Artocarpus*, *Phyllachne*, *Casuarina*, *Ægopricon*; **DIANDRIA**, containing two genera, *viz.* *Anguria*, *Lemna*; **TRIANDRIA**, containing 12 genera, *viz.* *Zea*, *Tripsacum*, *Coix*, *Olyra*, *Carex*, *Sparganium*, *Typha*, *Axyris*, *Phyllanthus*, *Tragia*, *Hernandia*, *Omphalea*; **TETRANDRIA**, containing eight genera, *viz.* *Serpicula*, *Aucuba*, *Littorella*, *Cicca*, *Urtica*, *Morus*, *Buxus*, *Betula*; **PENTANDRIA**, containing seven genera, *viz.* *Xanthium*, *Ambrosia*, *Parthenium*, *Iva*, *Clibadius*, *Amarantus*, *Leea*; **HEXANDRIA**, containing two genera, *viz.* *Zizania*, *Pharus*; **HEPTANDRIA**, containing but one genus, *viz.* *Guettarda*; **POLYANDRIA**, containing 13 genera, *viz.* *Sagittaria*, *Myriophyllum*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Theligonum*,

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gonum, Poterium, Begonia, Fagus, Quercus, Juglans, Corylus, Carpinus, Platanus, Liquidamber; MONADELPHIA, containing 15 genera, viz. Pinus, Cupressus, Thuja, Acalypha, Plukenetia, Delechampia, Cupania, Ricinus, Stillingia, Hippomane, Hura, Gnetum, Croton, Jatropha, Sterculia; SYNGENESIA, containing six genera, viz. Trichosanthes, Momordica, Cucumis, Cucurbita, Sicyos, Bryonia; GYNANDRIA, containing two genera, viz. Andrachne, Agyneja.

MONOGAMIA [*μονος, unicus, & γαμος, nuptiæ, nuptials*] The sixth order in the class *Syngenesia*, comprehending those plants of this class whose flowers are simple.

MONOGYNIA [*μονος, unicus, & γυν, mulier, a woman*] The first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnæan system: it distinguishes those plants in whose fructification there is but one *Pistillum*, which is considered as the female organ of generation. Where the *Stylus* is wanting, it regards the *Stigma*.

MONOPETALA *Corolla* [*μονος, & πεταλον, petalum*]

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petalum] consisting of but one *patalum*, as the *Convolvulus*, *Primula*.

MONOPHYLLUM *Involucrum* [*μονος*, *unicus*, one, & *φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of a single leaf.

Monophyllus Calyx, as in *Datura*, *Primula*, *Narcissus*. Bot. Mag. 15. *Geranium peltatum*. lb. 20.

MONOSPERMA [*μονος*, & *sperma*, seed] having a single seed, as the *Polygonum*, *Collinsonia*.

Monospermi Arilli: each arillus containing a single seed, as in *Lavatera*, *Malva*, &c.

MILIARIS *Scabrities* [*milium*, a small grain called *millet*] a species of glandular *Scabrities*, on the surface of some plants, like grains of millet.

MUCOR, mould: a genus of *Fungi* in the class *Cryptogamia*.

MUCRONATUM *Folium* [*μακρος*, *longus*, long] *Mucro* signifies the sharp point of a sword or dagger; so that *mucronatum*, regarding the
apex

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apex of a leaf, indicates its terminating in a point, as in the *Bromelia ananas*.

Mucronatus Scirpus, the pointed bulrush.

MULTIFIDUM *Folium* [ex *multus*, many, & *findo*, to cleave, or divide] divided into many parts, by linear *sinuses* and straight margins. See *Fissum*.

Multifidus Flos: *Laciniatus* of Tournefort; *Monopetaloides* of others.

Multifida coroll; in *Soldanella*. Bot. Mag. 49.

MULTIFLORUS *Pedunculus* [*multus*, many, & *flos*, a flower] bearing many flowers: producing many fructifications on each *Pedunculus*, as in *Browallia elata*. Bot. Mag. 33.

Multiflorus Calyx, common to many *flosculi*, as in *Scabiosa*, & the class *Syngenesia*.

Multiflorus Caulis, as in the *Iris variegata*. Bot. Mag. 16.

Multiflorus Scapus: stalk bearing many flowers, as in the *Primula auricula*, & *villosa*. Bot. Mag. 14.

MULTIPARTITUM *Folium* [*multus*, many,

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many, & *partitus*, divided] consisting of many divisions, *usque ad basin*, down to the base.

MUTIPLEX *Corolla* [*multus*, & *plicare*, to fold] Manifold: not multiplied, but divided into many segments: such seems to be the Linnæan acceptation: he applies it, in his generic character, to the corolla of the *Cactus*; but in his synopsis at the head of the class, he substitutes the word *multifida*.

MULTILOCULARIS *Drupa* [*multus*, & *loculus*, a little cell] A *drupa* with many cells, as in *Artocarpus*.

MULTIPLICATUS *Flos*, a luxuriant flower, whose *Corolla* is multiplied so as to exclude some of the *Stamina*. When the *Stamina* are, by the multiplication of the *Corolla*, entirely wanting, it is then called *Plenus*, and not *Multiplicatus*. *Flores multiplicati*, are either *duplicati*, *triplicati*, or *quadruplicati*, according to the number of repetitions of the *Corolla*. Monopetalous flowers are frequently found multiplied, but rarely full, *pleni*. Take care, says Linnæus, lest you mistake a coloured *Perranthium* for a multiplication of the *Corolla*.

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A multiply flower may always be distinguished from a compound one, by its having only one *Pistillum* common to the whole.

MULTISILIQUEÆ [*multus*, many, & *Siliqua*, a pod] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, amongst which are the following genera, viz. *Pæonia*, *Aquilegia*, *Aconitum*, *Nigella*, *Helleborus*, *Ranunculus*, *Anemone*, &c.

MURICATUS *Caulis* [*murex*, a fish, whose shell is covered with sharp points, or prickles] prickly.

Muricata, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which there are the following genera, viz. *Bromelia*, *Renealmia*, *Tillandsia*, *Burmannia*.

Muricata Semina, as in the *Caucalis*.

Muricata Siliqua: pod with points, as in *Bunias*.

Muricatus Calyx, as in the *Crepis biennis*.

MUSCARIOUS [*musca*, a fly] a specific name given by Linnæus, to an Agaric, because flies are killed, or stupified, by an infusion of it in milk.

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MUSCI [*Μόσχος*, *vitulus*; properly any thing young, new, or fresh] mosses; one of the seven tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, and by him thus characterized, having *antheræ* without *filamenta*, remote from the female flower; no *pistillam*; and seeds without either *arillus* or *cotyledon*. They constitute the second order in the class *Cryptogamia*, and comprehend eleven species, which are divided into *acalyptrati*, *calyptrati diclini*, and *calyptrati monoclini*. In Tournefort the mosses constitute the first genus of the first section of class xvii.

Musci, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

MUTICA *gluma* [à *mutilus*, broken off] when the *arista* is wanting, opposed to *Aristatus*; exemplified in several species of the *Agrostis*, viz. *stolonifera*, *palustris*, *capillaris*, *sylvatica*, *minima*.

Muticus Calyx, as in the *Serratula*.

Mutica Panicula, as in the *Aira arundinacea*.

Mutici Flosculi, as in the *Aira indica*.

Mutici Flores, as in the *Aira cristata*.

Mutica

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Mutica antheræ, as in the *Ericaherbacea*.
Bot. Mag. 11.

MULTILATUS *Flos*, a mutilated flower, according to Linnæus, is a flower wanting its *Corolla*, which is generally owing to its want of proper heat.

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NATANS *Folium* [*nato*, to swim] applied to aquatic plants; swimming on the surface of the water, as in the *Nymphæ*, *Potamogeton*.

NAVICULARIS *Valvula* [dim. à *navis*, a ship] in shape resembling a little skiff, as in the *Ifatis*, *Thlaspi*.

NECESSARIA *Polygalia*, necessary. The fourth order in the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus, comprehending those plants in the composition of whose flowers some of the *flosculi* are male and the others female.

NECTARIUM [from *nectar*, honey] according to Linnæus, the melliferous part of the

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corolla,

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corolla, proper to the flower, and by him first distinguished from the petals; but though it generally makes part of the *corolla*, yet it is often distinct from it; when this is the case, it is found remarkably various, and in general the plants are poisonous, as for instance, in *Aconito*, *Helleboro*, *Aquilegia*, *Nigella*, *Parnassia*, *Epimedio*, *Clutia*, *Meliantho*, &c.

NECTARIFERA *longitudinali linea*. A longitudinal nectariferous line in the corolla, as in *Lilium bulbiferum*. Bot. Mag. 36; and *Lilium chalcedonicum*. Ib. 30.

NERVOSUM *Folium* [*Nervus*, a nerve or string] when their vessels neither branch nor anastomose, but extend in simple lines or curves from the *basis* to the *apex*; *quum vasa simplicissima absque ramulis extenduntur a basi versus apicem*.

NIDULANTIA *semina*, *Bacca* [*nidus*, a nest] *per pulpam sparsa*, dispersed among the pulp, as in the *Nymphæ*.

NITIDUM *Folium*; bright, shining, glossy; *quod glabritie lucidum est*, as in the *Ferula canadensis*,

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densis, Angelica canadensis, Geranium peltatum.

Bot. Mag. 20.

NUCAMENTACEÆ [*Nucamentum*, a cat's tail, or long excrescence hanging down from the pine, fir, &c.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Xanthium, Ambrosia, Parthenium, Iva, Micropus, Artemisia.*

NUCAMENTUM. See *Amentum.*

NUCLEUS, a kernel.

NUDUS Caulis: naked. Linnæus, in his *Philosophia Botanica*, explains this word by *foliis destitutus*; but, as in his *Delineatio Plantæ*, he makes it a distinct term from *Aphyllus*, he must intend that it should imply entire nakedness, in opposition not to *foliatus* only, but also to *scaber, villosus, &c.* When applied to leaves, it is evidently taken in this sense.

Nudus Verticillus, having no *Involucrum*, opposed to *involucratus*.

Nudum Capitulum, having no leaves, opposed to *foliosum*.

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Nudum receptaculum: naked receptacle, as in *Cineraria*. Bot. Mag. 53.

Nudum Folium, perfectly smooth, without hair, &c.

Nudus pedunculus, as in the *Aster tenellus*. Bot. Mag. 33.

NUMEROSA *Petala*: petals numerous, particularly exemplified in the *Mesembryanthemum*. Bot. Mag. 59, 70, 32.

NUTANS *Caulis*, nodding; the third, and greatest degree of curvature towards the earth, See *declinatus*, *incurvatus*.

Nutans flos, when the *pedunculus* is considerably curved.

NUX, a nut; a seed covered by a shell, *tectum epidermide ossea*. Lin.

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OB, in composition, for *obversus*, turned, e. g. *obcordatum folium*, the heart-shaped leaf, fixed by its *apex*, instead of its base, to the *petiolus*: and so of *obovatum*, &c.

OBCO.

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OBCONICUM *Nectarium* [*ob*, & *conus*, a cone, a geometrical figure, like a sugar-loaf.] *Nectarium* in the shape of a cone standing on its apex, as in the *Narcissus minor*. Bot. Mag. 6.

OBCORDATUM *Petalum* [*ob*, & *cordatum*, heart-shaped.] *Cordatum* with its apex downwards, as in the class *Monadelphia* of Linnaeus.

Obcordata Siliqua, as in the *Thlaspi*.

Obcordatum Legumen, as in the *Polygala*.

OBLIQUUM *Folium* [*ex ob*, & *liquus*, transverse, when the apex of the leaf points to the horizon, and the basis upwards, as in the *Protea*, *Fritillaria*. When applied to *Caulis*, it means having an oblique direction, neither perpendicular nor horizontal; but not curved.

OBLONGUM *Folium*; a leaf whose longitudinal diameter is much longer than its transverse, both extremities being rounded, but narrower than the segment of a circle, as in the *Rumex acetosa*, & *Cerastium tomentosum*.

Oblonga Capsula, as in *Dodecatheon*. Bot. Mag. 12.

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OBOVATUM *folium* [*ob*, et *ovum*, an egg] an egg-shaped leaf, fixed to the stalk by its smaller end, as in the *Primula villosa*. Bot. Mag. 14.

OBSOLETE *lobatum folium*, inelegantly lobated, or divided into lobes scarce discernible, as in the *Jungermannia trilobata*, and the *Malva rotundifolia*.

OBTUSUM *Folium* [*obtundor*, to be blunted at the point] having a rounded *apex*, *quod terminatur quasi intra segmentum circuli*, opposed to *acutum*.

Obtusa petala, as in *Tropæolum majus*. Bot. Mag. 23.

Obtusum Perianthium, as in the *Convolvulus*, *Melia*.

Obtusa Capsula, as in the *Rhinanthus*.

Obtusissimum foliolum, as in the *Coronilla glauca*. Bot. Mag. 13.

OBTUSANGULUS *Truncus*. Angles of the stem being obtuse.

OBVOLUTUM *Folium* [*ob*, & *vo'vo*, to roll]

roll] A term in foliation, signifying that the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf, *quorum margines alterni comprehendunt oppositi folii marginem rectum*; as in the *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, *Saponaria*, *Valeriana*, *Marrubium*, *Salvia*, &c.

Obvolutæ Cotyledones, rolled up; a species of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Helxine*.

OCTANDRIA [*ὀκτω*, *octo*, eight, & *αἰνῆς*, *maritus*, a husband] The eighth class in the Linnæan system, comprehending hermaphrodite flowers with eight *Stamina*. In this class there are four orders, viz. MONOGYNIA, which includes 32 genera, viz. *Tropæolum*, *Osbeckia*, *Rhexia*, *Oenothera*, *Gaura*, *Epilobium*, *Antihorus*, *Melicocca*, *Amyris*, *Guarea*, *Grislea*, *Fuschsia*, *Combretum*, *Alophylus*, *Ximenia*, *Mimusops*, *Jambolifera*, *Santalum*, *Memecylon*, *Dudonea*, *Lawsonia*, *Chlora*, *Vaccinium*, *Erica*, *Ophira*, *Daphne*, *Dirca*, *Gnidia*, *Stellera*, *Passerina*, *Lachnea*, *Bæckeia*; DIGYNIA, containing five genera, viz. *Schmiedelia*, *Galenia*, *Weinmannia*, *Moebringia*, *Codia*; TRIGYNIA, containing five genera, viz. *Polygonum*, *Coccoloba*, *Paullinia*, *Cardiospermum*, *Sapindus*; TETRA-
GYNIA,

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GYNIA, containing four *genera*, viz. *Paris*, *Adoxa*, *Elatine*, *Haloragia*.

OCULUS, an eye : the *gemma* so called, by Ludwig, when proceeding from the *axe* of leaves.

OFFICINALIS [*Officina*, a shop] of the shops ; used in medicine, and therefore kept in the shops of apothecaries, as *Valeriana officinalis*, &c. Used to distinguish the species of particular plants.

OLIGANTHERÆ [*ὀλίγη*, *exiguus*, small, few, & *Anthera*] The sixteenth class in Royen's system : it contains those plants whose *peta'la* or segments equal or exceed their number of *Stamina* ; hence it includes many of the plants in Linnæus's first five classes.

OPERCULATA *Anthera* [*Operculum*, a cover] See *Operculum*.

OPERCULUM, a cover, lid ; a species of cover to the *antheræ* of the *Musci*, as in the *Sphagnum*, &c.

OPPOSITI *Rami*, *Folia* ; branches or leaves growing opposite to each other in pairs ; when
applied

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applied particularly to branches, it implies each pair crossing that above and below it; opposed to *Alterni*. Among many other plants, the *Bartsia alpina* affords an example of *folia opposita*; also *Jasminum officinale*. Bot. Mag. 31.

OPPOSITIFOLIUS *Pedunculus* [*oppositum*, opposite, & *folium*, a leaf] growing opposite to the leaf, as in the *Piper*, *Saururus*, *Phytolacca*, *Dulcamara*, *Vitis*, *Ranunculus aquatilis*, *Geranium*, &c.

OPPOSITIVÆ *petiolares Gemmæ*, for *oppositæ*; opposite, as in the *Ligustrum*, *Philyrea*, *Nyctanthes*, *Syringa*, *Hypericum*, *Buxus*, *Jasminum*, *Laurus*, &c.

Oppositivæ stipulacæ Gemmæ, opposite, as in the *Cephalanthus*, *Rhamnus catharticus*.

ORBICULATUM *Folium* [*Orbis*, an orb, or circle] *cujus diameter longitudinalis & transversalis æquales, periphæria circinata*: in plain English, a round leaf, regarding the circumscription only, exemplified in the *Rumex digynus*, *Cyclamen coum*. Bot. Mag. 4.

ORCHIDEÆ [*Orchis*, the first genus in the class

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class *Gynandria*] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus : it consists of the following genera, viz. *Orchis*, *Satyrum*, *Serapias*,¹ *Herminium*, *Neottia*, *Ophrys*, *Cypripedium*, *Epidendrum*, *Limodorum*, *Arethusa*. *Orchideæ sunt aphrodisiææ. Lin.*

ORDO, order ; the first subdivision in the Linnæan system of plants. In the first thirteen classes it is determined by the number of the *Pistilla* or female parts of generation, and signified by the Greek word *ῥων*, *mulier*, a woman, compounded with the numerical terms, *ἕως*, *δύς*, &c. as for instance, *Monogynia*, one woman, *Digynia*, two women, &c. The number of the *Pistilla* is generally taken from the *basis* of the *Stylus* ; but where the *Stylus* is deficient, we must estimate by the *Stigmata*. The orders in the remaining classes are determined by distinctions in the fruit, the *Pericarpium*, the *Stamina*, complication of sexes, &c.

ORGYA, [*ὀργύια*, *idem*] The last degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants : the distance between the extremities of the two middle fingers when the arms are extended ; or six Parisian feet. See *Mensura*.

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ORGYIALIS *Caulis* [from *Οργυια*, *orgyia*, six foot.] See *Orgya*.

OVALE *Folium*, oval ; *cujus diameter longitudinalis superat transversalem, superiore, & inferiore extremitate angustiore* : elliptical, regarding the circumscription only.

OVARIUM [ab *ovum*] The *germen* of Linnæus so called by Ludwig, &c. See *Germen*.

OVATUM *Folium* [ab *ovum*, an egg] *cujus diameter longitudinalis superat transversalem, basi segmento circuli circumscripta, apice vero eodem angustiore* : a leaf resembling in circumscription the longitudinal section of an egg, exemplified in the *Epilobium montanum*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Arenaria peploides*, & *trinervia*, *Viburnum tinus*. Bot. Mag. 38.

Ovato-oblongum : somewhat oval, but lengthened, as in the *Lathyrus odoratus*. Bot. Mag. 60.

Ovato-lanceolatum : between oval and lance-shaped, as in the *Clamatis integrifolia*. Bot. Mag. 65.

Ovatum

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Ovatum receptaculum seminum, as in *Fragraria*. Bot. Mag. 63.

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PAGINA Folii [*Pagina*, the page of a book] the superficies of a leaf, superior and inferior, *supinum*, vel *prorum*.

PALEA, chaff; a thin membrane, springing from a *Receptaculum commune*, which separates the *Flosculi* from each other.

PALEACEUS Pappus [*palea*, short straw, or chaff] chaffy, as in the *Bidens*, *Silphium*, *Togetes*, *Goreopsis*, &c.

Paleaceus Flos, Ray. *Masculus* of Linnæus.

Paleacea Gluma, as in the *Schoenus*, *Cyperus*, *Scirpus*, *Eriophorum*.

Paleaceum Receptaculum, as in the *Dipsacus*, & *Scabiosa*.

PALMÆ [à *Παλαμη*, the palm of the hand] palms; one of the seven families, or tribes of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus,
by

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by whom they are thus characterized, *caudex simplex, apice frondosus, fructificationes in spadiceum spatha*. We find them in the appendix to his *Systema Naturæ*, consisting of nine genera, which are divided into *flabellifoliæ, pennatifoliæ, and bipennatifoliæ*.

PALMARIS *Caulis* [à *Palmus*] See *Palmus*.

PALMATA *Radix* [à *Palma*, a hand] a root which in the spreading of its fibres resembles a hand, as in the *Orchis*.

Palmatum Folium, resembling an open palm or hand, *longitudinaliter in partes plures subæquales divisum versus basin, qua tamen cohærent in unum*; a simple leaf with several divisions, almost down to its *basin*, as in the *Geranium pusillum, Ranunculus sceleratus, Passiflora cærulea*. Bot. Mag. 28.

PALMUS [*Palma*, the palm of the hand] The fifth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: the breadth of the palm measuring from the thumb, or three Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

PALUS-

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PALUSTRIS [*Palus*, a fen or marsh] growing in marshy or fenny places : the trivial name of a species of the *Scirpus* and many others.

PANDURIFORME *Folium* [*Pándura*, a musical instrument] shaped like a Spanish guitar, *oblongum inferne latius, lateribusque coarctatum.*

PANICULA [à *panus*, a woof about the quill in the shuttle] a species of inflorescence resembling a head of grain on the *Avena*, the outline of the entire figure being nearly elliptical ; *fructificatio sparsa in pedunculis diverse subdivisis*, a fructification dispersed on *pedunculi* variously subdivided : it is either *diffusa* or *coarctata*.

PANICULATUS *Caulis.* Branches variously subdivided.

PAPILIONACEUS [à *Papilio*, a butterfly] butterfly-shaped. A flower is termed *papilionaceous* when consisting of four *petala*, the upper one spreads, the under one resembles a boat, and the two side *petala* stand single ; such
are

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are the entire class *Diadelphia* of Linnæus, the *Papilionacei* of Tournefort, the *Irregulares tetrapetali* of Rivinus, and the *Leguminosæ* of Ray. The different *Petala* are termed *Vexillum*, *Alæ*, & *Carina*.

Papilionaceæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, amongst which are these genera, viz. *Erythrina*, *Anagris*, *Robinia*, *Lupinus*, *Clitoria*, *Vicia*, *Tragacantha*, *Lotus*, &c.

PAPILLOSUM *Folium* [*papilla*, the nipple] a leaf whose surface is covered with dots or points like little bladders, *quod tegitur punctis vesicularibus*. So, I believe, Linnæus has somewhere explained this term, but improperly: he should have said *punctis carnosiss.*

PAPPUS, down; a species of *coronula feminis*, which is either *capillaris*, *plumosus*, *paleaceus*, or *stipatus*.

PAPULOSUM *Folium* [*papula*, a pimple] a leaf whose surface is covered with pimples. This should seem to be the natural meaning of the word when applied to a leaf: otherwise,

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papula,

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papula, as used by Celsus, signifies a larger swelling covered with small pimples. *Tectum punctis vesicularibus*, says a late writer. I know of no authority for this use of the word.

PARABOLICUM *Folium*; *cujus diameter longitudinalis superat transversalem, & a basi sursum angustatur in semiovatum*; whose longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and growing narrower from the base upwards becomes *semiovatum*. See *Ovatum*.

PARALLELUM *Dissepimentum*, parallel to the sides of the *Pericarpium*, opposed to *transversum*; exemplified in the *Draba*.

PARASITICUS *Caulis* [*parasitus*, a parasite] *alteri plantæ, nec terræ innatus*, growing upon another plant, as the *Epidendron*, *Viscum*, *Tilandisia*, &c.

PARTIALIS *Umbella*, a partial umbel; the *umbellula*, or little *umbella*, which stands upon the apex of each *pedunculus* of an *umbella composita*.

Partiale Involucrum, when at the foot of the *Umbellula*.

PAR-

P A

PARTITUM *Folium*, a divided leaf; *divisum usque ad basin*, divided down to the base. Leaves are termed *bipartitum*, *tripartitum*, &c. according to the number of divisions.

Partitus Calyx: *Reseda*. Bot. Mag. 29.

PARVUM *Perianthium*, comparatively little, as in the *Theophrasta*, *Spigelia*, *Azalea*, *Lonicera*, &c. opposed to *Magnum*.

PATENS *Caulis*, *Ramus*, &c. spreading. Applied to *folium*, *quod ad angulum acutum cauli infidet*, says Linnæus, in his *Phil. Botanica*, placing this term between *Erectum* and *Horizontale*; forming an acute angle with the stem, *i. e.* an angle something less than forty-five degrees.

Patens Calyx, as in the *Siriapis*.

Patentes denticuli ramorum: exemplified in *Staphelia variegata*. Bot. Mag. 26.

Patentissima petala: exemplified in the *Iris persica*. Bot. Mag. No. 1.

PATULUS *Calyx*, spreading, as in the *Ranunculus repens*, *acris*.

P E

Patulum corollæ os: mouth of the corolla open, as in *Primula*. Bot. Mag. 14.

PAUCIFLORIS [*pauci*, few, & *flos*, a flower] having few flowers, as the *Veronica montana*.

PEDALIS *Caulis* [à *Pès*, a foot] Stalk about a foot high. See *Pes*.

PEDATUM *Folium* [*pes*, a foot] *cum petiolus bifidus latera tantum interiore adnectit foliola*: a species of *folium compositum*, in which a bifid petiolus connects foliola on its interior side only, somewhat resembling a bird's foot, as in the *Passiflora*, *Arum*, *Helleborus fœtidus*, *niger*. Bot. Mag. 8.

PEDICELLUS [à *pediculus*, a little foot] *est Pedunculus partialis*; i. e. the little foot-stalk which supports each separte flower when there are more than one fructification on one *Pedunculus*.

PEDICELLATA *Bacca*. The seed a berry, growing on a stalk, as in *Passiflora*. Bot. Mag. 28.

PEDI-

P E

PEDICULUS [dim. à *Pes*, a foot] The foot-stalk of a flower, or leaf, according to former botanists; the *Pedunculus* of Linnæus.

PEDUNCULARIS *Cirrus* [*pedunculus*] a tendril proceeding from the foot-stalk of a flower.

PEDUNCULATI *Flores* [*pedunculus*] growing upon foot-stalks, opposed to *Sessiles*.

PEDUNCULUS [from *pedo*, one who is splay-footed] the foot-stalk of flower, distinguished from that of a leaf; *truncus partialis, elevans fructificationem, nec folia*. A *Pedunculus* may be either *pedicellus*, or *communis*; with regard to the place of its insertion, *radicalis, caulinus, axillaris, &c.* in respect to disposition, *alternus, sparsus, oppositus, &c.* as to number, *geminatus, umbellula, &c.* direction, *adpressus, erectus, &c.* *uniflorus, biflorus, &c.* according to the number of fructifications upon each *Pedunculus*; as to structure, *teres, triqueter, filiformis, articulatus, &c.*

PELTATUM *Folium* [*Pelta*, a target] the *Petiolum* being inserted into the disk of the leaf,

P E

and not into its base or margin, as in the *Nymphaea*, *Hernandia*, *Colocasia*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Geranium peltatum*. Bot. Mag. 20; and *Tropaeolum majus*. Ib. 23.

PENNATIFOLIÆ [*Penna*, a large feather, & *Folium*, a leaf] With feathered leaves, The second division of *Palmae* in the appendix to the *Systema Naturæ*.

PENDULA Radix [à *pendeo*, to hang] a pendulous root; a species of the *Tuberosa*, in which, when the root is lifted up, the knobs hang down, as in the *Filipendula*, and *Eleagnus*.

Pendulus Pedunculus, hanging down, opposed to *erectus*, *strictus*.

Pendula Corolla, as in the *Lathræa squamaria*.

PENICILLATUM Stigma [à *penicillus*, a pencil] pencilled; like a painter's pencil, as in *Ancistrum*.

PENICILLIFORMIA Stigmata; in shape resembling a painter's pencil, as in the *Milium*.

PEN-

P E

PENTAGONUS *Caulis.* See *Trigonus*.

Pentagonus Calyx, as in the *Chenopodium*.

Pentagona Semina, as in *Boerhaavia erecta*.

PENTAGYNIA [*πεντε, quinque, five, & γυνή, mulier, a woman*] one of the orders in the 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 20th classes in the Linnæan system: in those classes it distinguishes the plants in whose fructification there are five *Pistilla*, which are considered, in the sexual system, as the female organs of generation.

PENTANDRIA [*πεντε, quinque, five, & ανηρ, maritus, a husband*] the fifth class in the Linnæan system; it comprehends such flowers as have five *Stamina*: its orders are six, viz. **MONOGYNIA**, which contains 154 genera, viz. *Heliotropium, Myosotis, Lithospermum, Anchusa, Cynoglossum, Pulmonaria, Symphytum, Cerinthe, Onosma, Borago, Asperugo, Lycopsis, Echium, Messerschmidia, Tournefortia, Nolana, Diapensia, Aretia, Androsace, Primula, Cortusa, Soldanella, Dodecatheon, Cyclamen, Menianthes, Doræna, Hottonia, Hydrophyllum, Lysimachia, Anagallis, Theophrasta, Patagonula, Spigelia,*
M 4
Ophior-

P E

Ophiorrhiza, Viresta, Lisanthus, Randia, Fagraea, Azalea, Epacris, Weigela, Tectona, Plumbago, Phlox, Convolvulus, Ipomoea, Polemonium, Campanula, Roella, Phyteuma, Trachelium, Samolus, Nauclea, Rondeletia, Macrocnemum, Bellonia, Portlandia, Cinchona, Psychotria, Coffea, Chiococca, Hamellia, Lonicera, Triosteum, Morinda, Conocarpus, Scævola, Keehnia, Erithalis, Menais, Genipa, Mussanda, Ignatia, Mirabilis, Coris, Brossæa, Ellisia, Verbascum, Datura, Hioscyamus, Nicotiana, Atropa, Physalis, Solanum, Capsicum, Strychnos, Jaquinia, Chironia, Cordia, Ebretia, Varronia, Laugeria, Brunsfelsia, Cestrum, Lycium, Chrysophyllum, Sideroxylon, Rhamnus, Phyllica, Ceanothus, Arduina, Buttneria, Myrsine, Bladhia, Celastrus, Evonymus, Diosma, Brunia, Hovenia, Itea, Galax, Cedrela, Cyrilla, Mangifera, Hirtella, Elæodendrum, Calodendrum, Escallonia, Corinocarpus, Agrophyllum, Ribes, Aquilicia, Gronovia, Hedera, Vitis, Lagoecia, Sauvagesia, Pleetronia, Claytonia, Achyranthes, Celosia, Caroxylon, Roridula, Heliconia, Illecebrum, Glaux, Thesium, Rauwolfia, Chenolea, Cerbera, Vinca, Gardenia, Alamanda, Pæderia, Carissa, Nerium, Plumeria, Echites, Cameraria, Tabernæmontana, Cerropegia;

P E

ropegia; DIGYNIA, containing 77 genera, viz. *Pergularia*, *Melodinus*, *Periploca*, *Cynanchum*, *Apocynum*, *Asclepias*, *Stapelia*, *Herniaria*, *Che-
nopodium*, *Beta*, *Salsola*, *Anabasis*, *Cressa*, *Steris*,
Trianthema, *Gomphrena*, *Bosea*, *Ulmus*, *Nama*,
Hydrolea, *Porana*, *Shrebera*, *Heuchera*, *Linco-
nia*, *Velezia*, *Swertia*, *Gentiana*, *Vahlia*, *Ruf-
selia*, *Bumalda*, *Phyllis*, *Eryngium*, *Hydrocotyle*,
Sanicula, *Astrantia*, *Bupleurum*, *Echinophora*,
Tordylium, *Caucalis*, *Artemisia*, *Daucus*, *Ammi*,
Bunium, *Conium*, *Selinum*, *Athamanta*, *Peuce-
danum*, *Cyithum*, *Coprosma*, *Hasselquistia*, *Ca-
chrys*, *Ferula*, *Laserpitium*, *Heracleum*, *Liguf-
ticum*, *Angelica*, *Sium*, *Sison*, *Bubon*, *Cuminum*,
Oenanthe, *Phellandrium*, *Cicuta*, *Aethusa*, *Co-
riandrum*, *Scandix*, *Chærophylloides*, *Imperatoria*,
Seseli, *Thapsia*, *Pastinaca*, *Smyrniolum*, *Anethum*,
Carum, *Pimpinella*, *Cussonia*, *Apium*, *Ægopo-
dium*; TRIGYNIA, containing 17 genera, viz.
Semecarpus, *Rhus*, *Viburnum*, *Cassia*, *Sambucus*,
Spathelia, *Staphylea*, *Xylophylla*, *Tamarix*, *Tur-
nera*, *Telephium*, *Corrigiola*, *Pharnaceum*, *Al-
cine*, *Drypis*, *Basella*, *Sarothra*; TETRAGYNIA,
containing two genera, viz. *Parnassia*, *Evol-
vulus*; PENTAGYNIA, containing 10 genera,
viz. *Aralia*, *Commerſonia*, *Statice*, *Linum*, *Al-
drovanda*,

P E

drovanda, Drosera, Gisekia, Crassula, Mahernia, Sibbaldia; POLYGINIA, containing but one genus, viz *Myosurus*.—The word *Pentandria* is also an ordinal title in Linnæus's 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, and 22d classes.

PENTANGIÆ [*πεντε*, five, & *αγος*, *vas*, a vessel, or *locus* *amentum*] The nineteenth class in Boerhaave's system.

PENTAPETALA *Corolla* [*πεντε*, *quinque*, & *πεταλον*, *petalum*] consisting of five *petala*, as in the *Umbellatæ*, viz. *Pentandria, Digynia*.

PENTAPHYLIUS *Calyx* *πεντε*, *quinque*, & *φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of five leaves, as in the *Cistus, Adonis, Cerbera*.

PERENNES, permanent, opposed to fugaces, fugitive: the first division of species in the genus *Mucor*.

PERENNIS *Radix, folium* [*ex per*, by, & *annus*, a year] a perennial, or continual root; i. e. continuing several years.

PERFECTUS *Flos*, Ray, and other botanists;

P E

tanists; *Petalodes* of Tournefort. See *Petalodes*.

PERFOLIATUM *Folium* [*per* & *folium*] *si basis folii undique cingat transversim caulem*, when the *basis* of the leaf entirely surrounds the stem transversely; differing from *Amplexicaule* in the stem appearing nearer the centre of the leaf, as in the *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, *Uvularia perfol.*

PERFORATÆ *Cotyledones* [*perforor*, to be pierced through] perforated. A species of the *Monocotyledones*, exemplified in *Gramina*.

Perforatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Hypericum*, *Ascyrum*, *Cistus*, *Telephium*.

PERIANTHIUM [*ex περι, circum*, about, & *ανθος, flos*, a flower] The *Calyx* so called when contiguous to the fructification. When it includes the *Stamina* and *Germen*, it is the *Perianthium* of the fructification; when the *Stamina*, without the *Germen*, are included, the *Perianthium* of the flower; the *Perianthium* of

P E

of the fruit, when it contains the *Germen*, and not the *Stamina*.

PERICARPIUM [from περι, *circum*, & καρπος, *semen*, seed] the *Germen* so called in its state of maturity. It is that *Viscus*, as Linnæus terms it, which contains the seed of the plant, and, in different subjects, is distinguished by the several appellations of *Capsula*, *Siliqua*, *Legumen*, *Conceptaculum*, *Drupa*, *Pomum*, *Bacca*, *Strobilus*, *Folliculus*. This Pericarpium of Linnæus is by our English botanists called the Seed-vessel.

PERICHÆTIUM [à περι, & χαιτη, *juba*] A modification of the *Receptaculum* in the *Musci* & *Algæ*; it is a cylindrical sheath in the *Polytricum squamosum* in the *Hypnum tubulosum*, and serving for the *Calyx* in the *Jungermannia*.

PERPENDICULARIS Radix. According to Linnæus, a species of *Caudex descendens* which runs straight down into the ground.

PERSISTENS Folium [*persisto*, to abide] expresses the third degree of duration, see *caducum*,

P E

ducum, deciduum; remaining till the fruit is ripe, *ad maturitatum fructus persistens*.

Persistens Stipulæ, exemplified in the class *Diadelphia*, and *Icosandria polyginia*.

Persistens Calyx, as in the class *Didynamia*.

PERSONATÆ [i. e. *personam gerens*; masked] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Cymbaria*, *Antirrhinum*, *Rhinanthus*, *Pedicularis*, *Bartsia*, *Euphrasia*, *Melampyrum*, *Obolaria*, *Orobanche*, *Justicia*, *Verbena*, *Veronica*, &c. The *Personatæ* are of the third class in Tournefort, and are the *Didynamia Angiospermia* of the sexual system.

Personatus. See *Ringens*.

PES, a foot. The eighth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: from the elbow to the *basis* of the thumb, or twelve Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

PETALIFORMIA Stigmata [*Petalum*] In shape resembling a *petalum*, as in the *Iris*. Bot. Mag. No. 1, 9, 21.

PETA-

P E

PETALODES *Flos* [*Petalum*] Tournefort.
Having a *corolla*: *Perfectus* of many other botanists.

PETALUM [from *Πεταω*, *pando*, to expand] the corollaceous tegument of the flower. The leaves which constitute the *Corolla* are called *Petala*, to distinguish them from the other leaves of the plant. The different parts of a *Petalum*, or *Petala*, are the *Tubus*, *Limbus*, *Unguis*, & *Lamina*.

PETIOLARIS *Cirrus* [*petiolus*] a tendril proceeding from the foot-stalk of a leaf.

Petiolaris Pedunculus, a *Pedunculus* inserted in a *Petiolus*, as in the *Hibiscus*, *Turnera*.

Petiolaris Gemma, regards the origin of the *Gemma*; formed from a *petiolus*: it is either *oppositiva*, or *alternativa*.

Petiolares Glandulae, when the *glandulae* are on the *petioli*, as in the *Ricinus*, *Jatropha*, *Passiflora*, *Cassia*, *Mimosa*, &c.

PETIOLATUM *Folium* [*Petiolus*, a foot-stalk] a leaf growing on a foot stalk, opposed to *Sessile*.

PETIOLUS

P I

PETIOLUS [dim. à *pede*, *quasi pediolus*, a little foot, vel à *petilus*, slender] the foot-stalk of a leaf, *folium*; *trunci species adnectus folium, nec fructificationem*: yet there are some few instances where the same foot-stalk supports both fructification and leaves, as in the *Turnera*, *Hibiscus*. Distinct from the foot-stalk of a flower which is called *Pedunculus*. One of the seven *Fulcra* in the Linnæan system.

PILEUS Fungi [à *πῖλος*, *lana coacta*] a hat or bonnet. The orbicular expansion of a mushroom, which covers the fructification.

PILI, hairs; a species of *pubescens* which frequently covers the surface of plants, and serves them as excretory ducts, *ductus excretorius plantæ setaceus*.

PILOSUM Folium [*πῖλος*, *pilus*, a hair] when the surface of the leaf is covered with long distinct hairs, as in the *Cortusa*, *Juncus pilosus*, *sylvaticus*, *campestris*.

Pilosa Semina, hairy, as in the *Centauria*, & *Tragopogon*.

PINNA-

PINNATIFIDUM *Folium* [*Πτερά*, *Pinna*, a wing] applied to a simple leaf, *transversim divisum laciniis horizontalibus oblongis*, transversely divided into long horizontal *laciniæ*, as in the *Caucalis arvensis*, & *anthriscus*, *Chelidonium hybridum*, *Papaver rhoeas*, *dubium*.

PINNATUM *Folium* [*pinna*, the large feathers of a wing] that species of compound leaf in which many *foliola* grow on the sides of one *petiolus*; *cum petiolus simplex lateribus adnecit foliola plura*. *Folia Pinnata* are either *bijuga*, *trijuga*, *quadrijuga*, &c. *impari abrupte, cirrhosa, foliis oppositis, alternis, interruptis, articulatis, decursivis*. The *Polemonum cæruleum*, and *Agri- monia eupatoria*, shew examples of the *folium pinnatum*; likewise, the *Potentilla fruticosa*, *argentina*, *rupestris*, & *Calceolaria pinnata*. Bot. Mag. 41.

PIPERATUS [*Piper*, pepper] hot or peppery to the taste, as *Agarie piperatus*.

PIPERITÆ [*Piper*, pepper] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus. The plants of this order are these,
Arum,

P L

Arum, Dracontium, Calla, Acorus, Saururus, Potos, Piper, Phytolacca.

PISTILLUM, a pestil. The little upright column which is generally found in the centre of every flower. According to the Linnæan system, it is the female part of generation, whose office is to receive and secrete the *Pollen*, and produce the fruit. It consists of three parts, viz. *Germen, Stylus, and Stigma*. Some of our vernacular botanists call this *pistillum* a Pistil, others a Pointal.

PIXIDATUM *Folium* [à *Pixis*, a box] a species of the *articulatum*, when one leaf is as it were let into the other, *si unum folium in foveam alterius quasi immititur*, Ludw. as in the *Equisetum & Ephedra*.

PLACENTA, Boerhaave. See *Receptaculum*.

PLACENTATIO [*Placenta*] regards the *Cotyledons* of the seed, *cotyledonum dispositio sub ipsa seminis germinatione*. Plants, as to placentation, are *acotyledones, monocotyledones, dycotyledones, or polycotyledones*.

P L

PLANIPETALUS *Flos* [*planus*, plane, flat, & *petalum*] *Semiflosculosus*, of Tournef. *Ligulatus* of Pontedera. *Cichoraceus* of Vaill. See *Ligulatus*.

PLANTÆ, plants ; one of the seven tribes, or families, of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus : it comprehends all vegetables which are not included in the other six, which six families are these, viz. *Fungi*, *Algæ*, *Musci*, *Filices*, *Gramina*, *Palme*. *Plantæ* are either *herbaceæ*, *frutices*, or *arbores*.

PLANUM *Folium* [ab *απλаныς*, *planus*] plain, flat, neither convex nor concave, *quod atramque superficiem ubique parallelam gerit* ; as in the *cyclamen coum*. Bot. Mag. 4.

PLENUS *Flos*, a full flower, whose *Corolla* is so multiplied as to exclude all the *Stamina*. This plenitude is brought about by the *Stamina* running into *Petala*, which happens most frequently to polypetalous flowers. These *flores pleni*, says Linnæus, becoming eunuchs, are always barren, and being unnatural productions, constitute no *genus*. The impletion of *simple* flowers is by the increase either of the

Petala

P L

Petala or *Nectarium*; that of *compound* ones, by the *Radius* or the *disk*.

PLICATUM *Folium* [*plico*, to fold] *quum discus folii versus marginem ad angulos adscendit & descendit*; in plain English, plaited like a woman's fan, or a candle-shade, as in the *Eryngium maritimum*. When used as a term of foliation, it implies the leaf within the *gemma* being plaited longitudinally, as in the *Betula*, *Vitis*, *Malva*, *Urtica*, *Alchemilla*, *Passiflora*, *Viburnum*, &c.

Plicatæ Cotyledones, plaited or folded, a species of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Gossypium*.

Plicata Corolla, as in the *Convolvulus*. Bot. Mag. 27.

PLUMATA *feta* [*pluma*, a soft feather] That species of pubescence termed *setæ*, is said to be *plumata*, feathered, when each bristle has lateral hairs growing like the plume on a quill.

PLUMOSUS *Pappus* [*pluma*, a small soft feather] compound and woolly, as in *Crepis*, *Scorzonera*, *Tragopogon*. Bot. Mag. 35.

P. O

PLUMULA, a little feather ; the ascending scaly part of the *Corculum* of the *Semen*.

POLLEN [from Παλη, fine meal, or flower] that dust which is contained in the *Anthera*, and which, according to Linnæus, is discharged thence, and lodges on the surface of the *Stigma*, by whose moisture it is detained ; which moisture bursts its atoms and dissolves them, and thence passing through the *Stylus*, impregnates the *Germen* below ; which *Germen*, thus impregnated, swells and produces the fruit.

POLLEX, the thumb. The fourth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants : the length of the first joint of the thumb, or a Parisian inch. See *Mensura*.

POLLICARIS *Caulis* [à *Pollex*, a thumb.] See *Pollex*.

POLYADELPHIA [à πολυς, *multus*, many, & ἀδελφος, *frater*, a brother] the eighteenth class in the sexual system of Linnæus ; it includes those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with three or more sets of united *Stamina*. The orders are three, viz. PENTANDRIA,
DRIA,

P O

DRIA, containing three genera, viz. *Theobroma*, *Abroma*, *Monsonia*; ICOSANDRIA, containing but one genus, viz. *Citrus*; POLYANDRIA, containing seven genera, viz. *Melaleuca*, *Hopea*, *Glabria*, *Munchbausea*, *Symplocos*, *Hypericum*, *Ascyrum*.

POLYANDRIA [*Πολυς*, *multus*, many, & *ἄνδρ*, *maritus*, a husband] the thirteenth class in the Linnæan system; it contains those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with many *stamina*, and is to be distinguished from the *Icosandria*, in wanting the classical characteristics of that class. The orders are seven, viz. MONOGYNIA, comprehending 42 genera, viz. *Marcgravia*, *Ternstroemia*, *Alstonia*, *Rheedea*, *Capparis*, *Aetæa*, *Sanguinaria*, *Podophyllum*, *Chelidonium*, *Papaver*, *Argemone*, *Cambogia*, *Muntingia*, *Sarracenia*, *Nymphæa*, *Bixa*, *Sloanea*, *Trewia*, *Mammea*, *Ochna*, *Calophyllum*, *Sparmannia*, *Valia*, *Grias*, *Tilia*, *Cleyera*, *Myristica*, *Laetia*, *Trilix*, *Elæocarpus*, *Lecythis*, *Vateria*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Thea*, *Caryophyllus*, *Mentzelia*, *Plinia*, *Delima*, *Cistus*, *Prockia*, *Corchorus*, *Seguiera*; DIGYNIA, containing four genera, viz. *Pæonia*, *Curatella*, *Fothergilla*, *Calligonum*;

P O

TRIGYNIA, containing two genera, viz. *Delphinium*, *Aconitum*; TETRAGYNIA, containing three genera, viz. *Cimicifuga*, *Tetracera*, *Caryocar*; PENTAGYNIA, containing three genera, viz. *Nigella*, *Aquilegia*, *Reaumuria*; HEXAGYNIA, containing but one genus, viz. *Stratiales*; POLYGYNIA, containing 21 genera, viz. *Wintera*, *Dillenia*, *Liriodendron*, *Magnolia*, *Miche-
lia*, *Illicium*, *Uvaria*, *Annona*, *Unona*, *Anemone*, *Atragene*, *Clematis*, *Thalictrum*, *Adonis*, *Ranunculus*, *Trollius*, *Isopyrum*, *Helleborus*, *Caltha*, *Houtuynia*, *Hydrastis*. Polyandria plerumque venenata est. *Lin.*

POLYANGIÆ [*πολυς*, many, & *ἄγος*, *vas*, a vessel, or *loculamentum*] The twentieth class in Boerhaave's system; it contains the *Malva*, *Nymphæa*, *Nigella*, *Cistus*, &c.

POLYCOTYLEDONES [*πολυς*, & *Cotyl.*] having many cotyledons; a mode of placentation, exemplified in the *Pinus*, *Cupressus*, & *Linum*.

POLYGAMIA [*πολυς*, *multus*, many, & *γάμος*, *nuptiæ*, nuptials] The twenty-third class in the Linnæan system, comprehending those plants

P O

plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, together with male or female flowers, or both; *mariti cum uxoribus & innuptis cohabitant in distinctis thalamis.* The orders in this class are three, viz. MONOECIA, containing 22 genera, viz. *Musa, Holcus, Cenchrus, Ischæmum, Ægiops, Andropogon, Apluda, Manisuris, Spinifex, Hermas, Valantia, Ophyoxylon, Celtis, Veratrum, Acer, Mimosa, Clusia, Parietaria, Atriplex, Brabejum, Terminalia, Gouania*; DIOECIA, containing 10 genera, viz. *Panax, Diospyros, Nyssa, Fraxinus, Stilbe, Anthrosperrum, Arctopus, Gleditsia, Pisonia, Chrysitrix*; TRIOECIA, containing two genera, viz. *Ceratonia, Ficus.*

Polygamia, applied to a single flower, regards the intercommunication of the *flosculi* which form that flower, as in the first, second, third, and fourth orders of the class *Syngenesia*. See *Æqualis, Superflua, Frustranea, & Necissaria.*

POLYGYNIA [*πολυν, multus, many, & γυν, mulier, a woman*] one of the orders in the 5th, 6th, 12th, & 13th classes in the Linnean system: in these classes it distinguishes the plants in whose fructification there are

P O

many *Styli*, which are considered, in the sexual system, as the female organs of generation.

POLYMORPHA [*πολος*, *multus*, & *Μορφη*, *forma*, shape] a specific name of a *Conserua*.

POLYPÉTALA *Corolla* [*πολυς*, *multus*, & *πιταλον*, *petalum*] consisting of many *petala*, as in the *Nymphæa*.

POLYPHYLLUM *Involucrum* [*πολυς*, *multus*, many, & *φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of many leaves.

Polyphiphyllus calyx, in *Camillia*. Bot. Mag. 42.

POLYSPERMA *capsula*; having many seeds, as in *Helleborus*. Bot. Mag. 3.—*Mesembryanthemum*. Ib. 32.

POLYSTACHIUS *Culmus* [*πολυς*, & *σταχυς*, *spica*] having many *spicæ*, as the *Scirpus lacustris*, *Scirpus holoschænus*, & *Scirpus setaceus*.

POMACEÆ [*Pomum*, an apple, pear, &c.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera,
viz.

P R

viz. *Punica*, *Pprus*, *Cratægus*, *Mespilus*, *Sorbus*,
Ribes.

POMUM, an apple, pear, &c. according to Linnæus, a close pulpy *Pericarpium*, covered by a continued thin membrane without valves, and containing a *Capsula*.

PORI [*πύριον*, *transadigo*, to pierce through.] Linnæus chuses to class these *Pori*, pores, observable on the surface of some plants, among the secretory, rather excretory, *glandulæ*. We have examples of these pores in the *Tamarix*, *Silene*, &c.

POSTICUS *Angulus*, [a post, *ut anticus ab ante*] a posterior angle, such as are formed by the excavation in the *basis* of a *Folium cordatum*, *lunatum*, or *sagittatum*.

PRATENSIS [*Pratum*, a meadow] a frequent specific name, indicating the usual place of growth of plants.

PRÆCOX [*ex præ et coquo*] premature; early-flowering, as the *Iris persica*, which Morison calls *bulbosa*, *præcox*. Bot. Mag. No. 1.

PRÆ-

P R

PRÆMORSA *Radix* [à *præmordeo*, to bite] a root which does not run tapering to its extremity, but appears truncated or bitten off, as in *Scabiosa*, *Plantago*, & *Valeriana*.

Præmorsum folium, a leaf whose apex is very obtuse, and unequally notched or bitten, *quod obtusissimum terminatur incisuris inæqualibus*.

PRECIÆ [*precus*, early] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus, containing these genera, viz. *Primula*, *Androsace*, *Diapensia*, *Cortusa*, *Dodecatheon*, *Soldanella*, *Cyclamen*.

PRISMATICUS *Ca'yx* [*Prisma*, a prism] equal in diameter from top to bottom, but different from *Cylindraceus*, in its circumference being angular, as in the *Pulmonaria*.

Prismaticum Pericarpium, cum lineare polyedrum fit lateribus planis.

PROCUMBENS *Caulis*: lying along the ground, *horizontaliter supra terram*; different in signification from *repens*, in not shooting out *radiculæ* as it runs along: exemplified in the *Convolvulus soldanella*. Synonym with *prostratus*.

PRO-

P R

PROLIFER *Flos* [from *Proles*, offspring.]

Flowers are called *proliferous* where one grows out of the other, which seldom happens except in *flores pleni*. Prolification is either from the centre or from the side: the first happens in *simple* flowers, when the *Pistillum* shoots into another flower raised on a single *Pedunculus*; the second in aggregate flowers, properly so called, when, from one common calyx, many pedunculate flowers are produced. When umbellate flowers become proliferous, it is by one *Umbellula* growing out of another.

Prolifer Caulis, shooting forth branches only from the centre of the *apex*, as in the *Pinus*.

PROMINEMS *faux*: the mouth of the tube of the corolla protruding, as in *Cyclamen*. Bot. Mag. 4.

PROMINULUM *Dissepimentum* [*promineo*, to jet or stand out] prominent at the *apex* of the *Pericarpium* beyond the valves, as in the class *Tetradinamia* of Linnæus.

PRONUM *discum folii* [*προνος*, *antiq.* having the

P U

the face downwards] the inferior disk or back of the leaf.

PROPAGO, a shoot or layer; the seed of mosses, first discovered by Linnæus in the year 1750.

PROPRIUM *Involucrum*, when at the *basis* of a *flos umbellatus* properly so called.

PROSTRATUS *Caulis*. See *Procumbens*,

PRUNUS. See *Drupa*.

PSEUDO [*Ψευδος*, *fallo*, to deceive] bastard; as *Pseudo-cyperus*, bastard cyperus: synon. with *Adulterinus*.

PUBES, down, hair. One of the seven kinds of *Fulcra*; it includes *pili*, *lana*, *barba*, *tomentum*, *strigæ*, *setæ*, *bami*, *glochides*, *glandulæ*, *atriculi*, *viscositas*, *glutinositas*. In the *Phil. Botanica*, *stimuli*, *aculei*, *furcæ*, *spinæ*, were also numbered among the *Pubes*; but Linnæus has since ranged them under *Arma*.

PUBESCENTIA *est armatura plantæ quâ ab externis injuriis defenditur*. See *Pubes*.

PUL-

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PULPOSUM *Folium* [*pulpa*, the pulp, or fleshy part of meat] regards the substance of leaves, *quod interne pulpa repletum est*: this is Linnæus's explanation of the term *Carnosum*, but certainly it is more properly applied in this place. See *Carnosum*, *Compactum*. It is also applied to fruits; a common plum is *pulposum*, an apple *carnosum*.

PULVERATUM, or *pulverulentum*, *folium* [à *Pulvis*, powder, dust] covered with a kind of meal or dust, as on the inferior disk of the *Frankenia pulverulenta*, *Bonus henricus*, a species of *Chenopodium*.

PULVINATUS *Pileus* [*Pulvinar*, a pillow or cushion] the *pileus* being pillow-shaped, as in *Boletus luteus*.

PUMILA [*pumilus*, or rather *pumilio*, a dwarf] a trivial name, thus, *Iris pumila*: dwarf Iris. Bot. Mag. 9.

PUNCTATUM *Folium* [*punctum*, a point] *quod punctis excavatis adpersum est*, besprinkled with hollow dots or points, as in the *Anthemis maritima*.

PUR-

QU

PURPURESCENS *petalum*: purplish, as in the *Rudbeckia purpurea*. Bot. Mag. No. 2.

PUTAMINEA [*Putamen*, a shell] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Capparis*, *Breynia*, *Morisona*, *Cratiba*, *Marcgravia*.

Q

QUADRANGULARE *Folium*; a quadrangular leaf; having four prominent angles in the circumscription of its disk. *Triangulare*, *Quadrangulare*, &c. express the figure of a leaf considered in one plane.

QUADRIDENTATUS *Pappus*: [*quatuor*, four, & *dens*, a tooth] The down of the seed having four teeth in the margin, as in the *Rudbeckia*. Bot. Mag. 2.

QUADRIFIDUM *Folium* [*in quatuor partes fissus*] consisting of four divisions, its sinuses linear, and margins straight. See *Fissum*.

QUA-

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QUADRIGLANDULOSUS *Petiolus*: leaf-stalk-bearing four glands, as in the *Passiflora alata*. Bot. Mag. 66.

QUADRIJUGUM *Folium* [*quatuor*, & *jugo*, to yoke] a *folium pinnatum* consisting of four pair of *foliola*.

QUADRILOBUM *Folium* [*quatuor*, four, & *Δεξες*, the tip of the ear] consisting of four lobes. See *Lobatum*.

QUADRILOCULARIS *Bacca* [*quatuor*, & *loculus*, a little place] A berry with four cells.

QUADRIPARTITUM *Folium* [*quatuor*, & *partitus*, divided] consisting of four divisions, *usque ad basin*, down to the base.

Quadrupartitus calyx, exemplified in *Calceolaria pinnata*. Bot. Mag. 41.

QUATERNA *Folia*; by fours: applied to the *folia verticillata*, signifying the number of leaves of which each *verticillum* consists: *Erica herbacea*. Bot. Mag. 11.

QUINA *Folia*; by fives: applied to the *folia*

QU

lia verticillata, indicating the number of leaves of which each *verticillum* consists.

QUINATUM *Folium* [*quinus*, five] expressive of the number of *foliola* in a *folium digitatum*: *Monsonia speciosa*. Bot. Mag. 73.

QUINQUANGULARE *Folium*; having five prominent angles in the circumscription of its disk. This term, as also *Triangulare*, &c. indicate the figure of a leaf considered in one plane.

QUINQUECOCCUS *fructus* [*quinque*, & Κοκκός, *granum*, a grain] having five seeds, or berries, as in *Geranium*. Bot. Mag. 18, 20.

QUINQUEJUGUM *Folium* [*quinque*, & *jugo*, to yoke] a *folium pinnatum* of five pair of *foliola*.

QUINQUELOBUM *Folium* [*quinque*, five, & λοβός, the tip of the ear] consisting of five lobes, as in the *Geranium peltatum*. Bot. Mag. 20.

QUINQUEPARTITUM *Folium* [*quinque*,
ἑ

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& *partitus*, divided] consisting of five divisions, *usque ad basin*, down to the base.

Quinquepartitus Calyx, as in the *Lithospermum*.

QUINQUIFIDUM *Folium* [*in quinque partes fissum*] consisting of five divisions, with linear sinuses and straight margins. See *Fissum*.

Quinquifidus is applied to a monophyllous *Calyx* with five segments, which is a classical characteristic of the *Didynamia*.

Quinquifida Corolla, as in the *Myosotis scorpioides*.

Quinquifidus Stylus, exemplified in *Monsonia*. Bot. Mag. 73.

R

RACEMUS [*à ramus*, vel *à radendo*] a bunch of grapes or other berries; a species of inflorescence resembling a bunch of currant-berries, consisting of a *pedunculus* with short lateral branches, as in the *Vitis*, *Ribes*, &c. A *Racemus* may be *simplex*, *compositus*, *unilateralis*, *pedatus*,

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tus,

R A

tus, conjugatus, erectus, laxus, dependens, nudus, or foliatus.

RACHIS [*Paxis, dorsum*, the back; or rather, *spina dorsi*, the back-bone] A species of *receptaculum*, as in the *Panicum crocus corvi*, & *crocus galli*, *Senecio vulgaris*, &c.

RADIATUS Flos [*Radius*, a ray] A species of compound flower in which the *Corollulae* of the *Discus* are tubular, and those of the margin either *ligulatae*, *tubulosae*, or *subnuda*. Class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus.

RADICALIA Folia [*Radix*, a root] a term relative merely to what is called the determination of leaves; leaves proceeding immediately from the root, as in the *Potentilla opaca*.

Radicalis Pedunculus, a foot-stalk proceeding from the root.

RADICANS Caulis [*radicor*, to take root] bending to the earth, and striking root, but not creeping along; in this respect different from *Sarmentosus*, & *Repens*.

Radicans Folium, in aquatic plants, when the leaves strike root.

RADI-

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RADICATUM *Folium* [*Radix*] shooting out roots from the substance of the leaf.

RADICULA [dim. à *radix*] a little root; the fibrose part of the *Radix*, terminating the descending *caudex*, and imbibing nourishment for the support of the plant.

RADIUS, a ray; the circumference, or margin, which surrounds the *Discus* in a radiate compound flower.

RADIX, a root; commonly understood to be that part of the plant which is under ground; but Linnæus chuses to consider as root all that lies below the branches. The stem, he terms the ascending *Caudex*, and that which is commonly called the body of the root, the descending *Caudex*. The root therefore, according to this writer, consists of *Caudex* and *Radicula*: it is composed of *medulla*, *lignum*, *liber*, & *cortex*. Vid. *Phil. Botan.* p. 38. A root, in duration, may be *annua*, *biennis*, *perennis*; in figure, *fibrosa*, *ramosa*, *fusiformis*, *præmorsa*, *repens*, *articulata*, *dentata*, *globosa*, *tuberosa*, *fascicularis*, *palmata*, *bulbosa*, *granulata*, *tunicata*, *solida*, *squamosa*.

R E

RAMEA Folia [*Ramus*, a branch] regards the determination only ; leaves growing on the branches, opposed to *caulina*, *radicalia*.

Rameus Pedunculus, the foot-stalk of a flower proceeding from a branch.

RAMOSISSIMUS Caulis [*Ramus*, a branch] *ramis multis absque ordine gravidus*, abounding with branches irregularly disposed.

RAMOSUS Caulis [*Ramus*, a branch] having many branches.

Ramosa Radix, having strong lateral branches, as in the *Urtica*.

RAMUS [ab ῥαμος, a small branch] the branch of a tree.

RECEPTACULUM, a receptacle ; the basis on which the other six parts of fructification are connected : its species are *Receptaculum proprium*, *Receptaculum commune*, *Umbella*, *Cyma*, *Spadix*.

Receptaculum Commune, common receptacle, connecting many *flosculi*, so as that taking any of them away would cause irregularity.

Recepta-

R E

Receptaculum Floris, receptacle of the flower, a *basis* to which are fixed the parts of the flower exclusive of the *germen*.

Receptaculum Fructificationis, receptacle of the fructification, common to the flower and fruit.

Receptaculum Fructus, receptacle of the fruit, a *basis* for the fruit only, remote from that of the flower.

Receptaculum proprium, proper receptacle; belonging to one fructification only.

Receptaculum Seminum, receptacle of the seed, is the *basis* on which the seeds are fixed within the *Pericarpium*.

Receptaculum, *Sedes* of Ray, *Placenta* of Boerhaave, *Thalamus* of Vaill.

RECLINATUM *Folium* [*reclino*, to bend] *quod deorsum curvatur*, bending downward, so that the *apex* of the leaf is lower than the base. The same as *reflexum*. *Arcuatim versas terram*, says Linnæus, applying this term also to the *Caulis*. As a term of foliation, it implies the leaves within the *gemma* being folded back towards the *petiolus*, *versus petiolum deorsum re-*

R E

flexa, as in the *Aconitum*, *Hepatica*, *Adoxa*, *Pedophyllum*, &c.

RECURVATUM *Folium*, *Petiolus* [*recurvo*, to bend back] bent downward, in a greater degree than *reclinatum*, but not so much as *revolutum*.

REDUCTÆ *Cotyledones*, reduced ; a species of the *monocotyledones*, exemplified in the *Cepa* ; and also of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Umbellatæ*.

REFLEXUS *Ramus* [*reflecto*, to bend back] bent back again to the trunk ; or bent in two opposite directions. See *Deflexus*, *Retroflexus*.

Reflexa corolla : particularly exemplified in *Cyclamen*. Bot. Mag. 44.

Reflexa petala : *Narcissus triandrus*. Bot. Mag. 48 ; and in the *Iris*. Ib. 1.

Reflexi flores : *Lilium chalcedonicum*. Bot. Mag. 30.

Reflexum Perianthium, bent back, as in *Asclepias*, *Leontodon taraxacum*.

Reflexum folium, as in the *Euphorbia portlandica*.

REGU.

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REGULARIS *Corolla*; regular, equal in the figure, magnitude, and proportion of its parts, as in the *Phillyrea*, *Ligustrum*, *Syringa*, *Jasminum*.

REMOTUS *Verticillus* [*à removeo*, to remove] when the *Verticilli* are at a considerable distance from each other, opposed to *contiguus*; exemplified in the *Galeopsis ladanum*.

Remota Folia, opposed to *approximata*.

Remoti Pedunculi, opposed to *conferti*.

RENIFORME *Folium* [*Ren*, a kidney] In shape resembling a kidney, *subrotundum*, *basi excavatum*, *angulis destitutum*, as in the *Convolutus soldonella*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Saxifraga granulata*.

REPANDUM *Folium* [*re*, & *pando*, to bend] *cujus margo angulis, eisque interjectis sinubus, circuli segmento inscriptis terminatur*; properly speaking, having a serpentine margin; without any angles at all.

REPENS *Radix* [*à repo*, to creep] a creeping root; *i. e.* extending horizontally, and sending forth *Radiculæ* from space to space, as

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in *Mentha*, *Cynoglossum omphalodes*. Bot. Mag. 7.

Repens Caulis, running along the ground, and striking root at certain distances, as in the *Hedera*, & *Bignonia*.

REPTANS *Flagellum* [*repto*, to creep] creeping along the ground, as in the *Fragaria vesca*.

RESTANTES *Pedunculi*; remaining after the fructification has fallen off.

RESUPINATIO *Florum*; when the *labium superius* of the *corolla* faces the ground, and the *inferius* is turned face upward, as in the *Viola europææ*, *Ocimum*, *Ajuga orientalis*, and some species of the *Satyrium*.

RESUPINATUM *Folium* [*resupino*, to turn upwards] turned upside down.

Resupinata Corolla, as in the *Schrophularia*.

RETICULATA *Petala* [*rete*, a net] Petals having distinct veins like network, as in the *Geranium striatum*. Bot. Mag. 55.

RÉTRO-

R E

RETROFLEXUS *Ramus* [*retro*, backward, & *flexus*, bent] according to Linnæus, the third degree of curvature; three times bent; bent in three different directions. See *Deflexus*, *Reflexus*.

RETROFRACTUS *Pedunculus* [*ex retro*, backwards, & *frangor*, to be broken] bent or bowed backward towards its insertion.

RETUSUM *Folium* [*retundor*, to be blunted] the natural meaning of this word is the same as *obtusum*; but Linnæus chuses to understand them very differently. See *Obtusum*. *Retusum* he explains thus, *quod terminatur sinu obtuso*, terminating in an obtuse sinus. Both these words regard the *apex*. The *Folium retusum* is exemplified in the *Frankenia pulverulenta*.

Retusa semina, exemplified in *Lycopus*.

RVOLUTUM *Folium* [*revolvere*, to roll back] rolled back. It is particularly used by Linnæus as a term of foliation (see *Foliation*), signifying the lateral margins being rolled spirally backward, as in *Rosmarinus*.

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Revoluta Corolla, rolled back, as in the *Asparagus*, *Medeola*, *Lilium chalcedonicum*. Bot. Mag. 30.

Revoluta Valvula : valves of the pod rolling back after opening, as in *Cardamine*.

RHÆADES [*Rhæas*, the red poppy] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Papaver*, *Argemone*, *Chelidonium*, *Bocconia*, *Sanguinaria*, *Actæa*, *Podophyllum*.

RHOMBEUM Folium [*Rhombus*, a geometrical figure of four equal sides, but not right-angled] a diamond-shaped leaf.

RHOMBOIDEUM Folium [*Rhomboides*, a geometrical figure whose sides and angles are unequal] exemplified in the *Chenopodium viride*.

RIGIDUS Caulis, folia; stiff, opposed to *laxus*.

RIMOSUS Caulis, abounding with clefts and chinks.

RINGENS

R O

RINGENS [from *Piv*, *nasus*, a nose] grinning. Applied to the irregular division of the *Limbus* of a monopetalous *Corolla* into two lips; *Labiatus*, & *Personatus* of Tournefort; *Monopetala irregularis* of Rivinus: such, in general, are the plants of the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus. It is a generic character of the *Calceolaria pinnata*. Bot. Mag. 41.

ROSACEUS *Flos* [*Rosa*, a rose] consists of more or less than four *Petala*, placed in a circle, like those of the rose, as in the *Ranunculus*, *Quinquefolium*, *Pæonia*: Tournef. class vi.

ROSTELLUM, a little beak; the descending plain part of the *Corculum* of the *Semen*.

ROSTRATUS *fructus* [*Rostrum*, the beak of a bird] the fruit having a beak, as in *Geraanium*. Bot. Mag. 18.

ROTACEÆ [*Rota*, a wheel] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Gentiana*, *Exacum*, *Chironia*, *Swertia*, *Lyfimachia*, *Anagallis*, *Trientalis*, &c.

ROTATUS

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ROTATUS *Limbus Corollæ* [*Rota*, a wheel] expanded horizontally, without a tubular *basis*, as in the *Borago*, *Lyfimachia*, *Cyclamen*. Bot. Mag. 4; *Chironia*. Ib. 37.

ROTUNDATUM *Folium*; rounded; *quod angulis privatur*.

RUBRA *Lactescencia*, red, as in the *Rumex sanguinea*.

RUDERATIS, *locis* understood [*Rudus*, rubbish] growing among rubbish and in highways. *Ruderata*, says Linnæus, *juxta domos, habitacula, vias, ac plateas*.

RUGOSUM *Folium* [*ruga*, a wrinkle] wrinkled, *cum venæ foliorum contrahiores evadunt quam discus ut interjecta substantia adscendat*, when, from the contraction of the veins, the substance of the leaf rises above them, as in the *Salvia*, *Primula vulgaris*, & *veris*, *Cistus incanus*. Bot. Mag. 43.

RUNCINATUM *Folium* [*Runcina*, a large saw] Like the teeth of a saw used for sawing timber, as in the *Leontodon taraxacum*, *Lachica quercina*, *scariola*, &c.

SAGIT.

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SAGITTATUM *Folium* [*Sagitta*, an arrow] a leaf shaped like the head of an arrow, *triangulare, basi excavatum, angulis posticis instructum*, as in the *Convolvulus arvensis*, & *sepium*, *Rumex acetosa*, *Erica vulgaris*.

SANGUINEA [*sanguis*, blood] a specific name from Pliny, given to the female Cornus on account of the purple juice of its berry. Dillenius applies *sanguineo* to the flower of the *Amarilis formosissima*, expressive of its colour. See Bot. Mag. 47.

SARMENTACEÆ [*Sarmentum*, a twig or spray of a vine] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, amongst which are these genera, viz. *Cissus*, *Aitis*, *Hedra*, *Panax*, *Aralia*, *Ruscus*, *Asparagus*, *Uvularia*, *Convallaria*, *Gloriosa*.

SARMENTOSUS *Caulis* [à *Sarmentum*, the twig of a vine] *repens, subnudus*, creeping, almost

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most naked; producing only a few leaves in bunches just above each knot of *radiculæ*, which shoot into the ground at various distances. When it puts out roots the whole length of the stalks, says Miller. Producing runners, as in the *Asarabacca*.

SCABER *Caulis, Folium*; scabby, rough with tubercles; opposed to *Glaber*. But Linnæus applies this term to the *Papaver orientale*, the stem of which is rough with short bristles only. *Bot. Mag.* 57.

SCABRIDÆ [*à scaber*, rough, rugged] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, consisting of the following genera, viz. *Ficus*, *Dorstenia*, *Parietaria*, *Urtica*, *Cannabis*, *Acnida*, *Humulus*, *Morus*.

SCABRITIES [*à scaber*, rough] a species of *Pubescentia*, according to the *Phil. Botan.* composed of particles, scarce visible to the naked eye, sprinkled upon the surface of the plant. Guettardus, says Linnæus, was among the first who, *lynceis oculis*, observed this particular. *Scabrities* is either *glandulosa*, *setacea*, or *articulata*.

SCAN-

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SCANDENS *Caulis*; climbing, as in the *Hedera*, *Lonicera*.

Scandens foliolum, as in the *Clematis vitalba*.

SCAPUS [à Σκαπῶ, *innitor*, to lean upon] that species of *Truncus*, called a stalk, which elevates the fructification and not the leaves, as in *Narcissus*, *Hyacinthus*, &c. A simple stalk rising directly from the root. Mr. Curtis translates it Flower-stalk, and *Caulis*, simply *Stalk*.

SCARROSUM *Folium* [*scarreo*, to be rough] Linnæus ranges this word among those applied to the substance of leaves; what it is intended to signify, I confess I am ignorant. Some are of opinion it means, every nerve of the leaf being visible on the surface. In the last edition of the *Systema naturæ* 1759, we find *Scariosum*, which I supposed a typographical blunder. Dr. Rotheram, however, adopts *Scariosum*, and explains it by *substantia sicca, arida tactu sonora*. May not *Scarrosum* be derived from ισχαρα, a scar? it will then mean scarred or scabbed; or it may mean scored like a grid-iron. If *Scariosum* be the word, we must derive it from

Σκαριφος,

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Σταγίθος, a style or reed, with which the ancients used to write; but then, how shall we apply it? A dry reed is, indeed, in some degree, sonorous. Mr. Curtis applies *scariosum* to the calyx of the *Statice sinuata*, which he considers as a very proper example, it is likewise applied by Linnæus (*Syst. Nat. ed. 14*) to the *Centaurea glastifolia*. Bot. Mag. 62.

SCITAMINA [an à *fitus*, fair, beautiful, or a *scitamentum*, meat of a pleasant taste?] An order of plants, all exotics, in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus: it contains the following genera, viz. *Musa*, *Thalia*, *Alpinia*, *Costus*, *Canna*, *Maranta*, *Amomum*, *Curcuma*, *Kæmpferia*.

SCORPIOIDES *Flos* [*Scorpio*, a scorpion] resembling the tail of the scorpion, as in the *Scorpiurus*. Tournef.

SCUTELLATI. See *Scutellum*.

SCUTELLUM [*Scutum*, a target] A species of fructification which is orbicular, concave, and elevated in the margin, as in some species of the *Lichen*.

SCY-

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SCYPHIFER [à *Σκυφος*, *scyphus*, a cup, & *fero*, to bear] cup-bearing, a subdivision of the genus *Lichen*, in Linnæus.

SECRETORIA *Scabrities* [à *secerno*, to separate] a species of glandular *Scabrities*, scarce visible to the naked eye, on the surface of some plants, serving them as organs of secretion.

SECUNDA *Spica* [*sequendo*] the flowers turned all one way, *ad unum latus versis*, as in the *Dactylis cynosuroides*.

Secunda Panicula, as in the *Dactylis glomeratus*, & *Festuca*.

Secundæ Floræ; as in the *Erica herbacea*. Bot. Mag. 11.

SECURIFORMIS *Pubescentia* [*securis*, an axe or hatchet] a species of *pubes*, on the surface of some plants, the *setæ* resembling an axe, as in the *Humulus*, &c.

SEDES; Ray. See *Receptaculum*.

SEGREGATA *Poligamia* [*segrego*, to separate] The fifth order in the class *Syngenesia*,

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comprehending the plants, in whose flowers many calyces are contained in one common calyx.

SEMEN, seed. Linnæus, in his general definition, calls it the *deciduous* part of the vegetable, and rudiment of a new production, being vivified by the irrigation or sprinkling of the *Pollen*; but, according to the same writer, the *Semen*, properly so called, is the rudiment of a new vegetable, moistened with juice or sap, and involved in a membrane resembling a bladder. Its principal constituent parts are *Corculum*, *Cotyledon*, *Hilum*, *Arillus*, *Coronula*.

SEMINALE Folium [*Semen*, seed] seminal leaves, are those which before were the *cotyledons*, and appear first.

SEMITERES Caulis; half-cylindrical, flat on one side, and round on the other, as in the *Narcissus jonquilla*, &c. Bot. Mag. 15.

SEMPERVIRENS Folium [*semper*, & *virens*, green] ever-green; the longest degree of duration. See *Caducum*, *Deciduum*, *Persistens*.

SENA

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SENA *Folia* [à *sex*, *fix*] growing in *fixes*, as in the *Galium spurium*.

SENTICOSÆ [*Sentis*, a brier or bramble] an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Fragaria*, *Potentilla*, *Tormentilla*, *Sibbaldia*, *Dryas*, *Geum*, *Comarum*, *Aphanes*, *Alchemilla*.

SEPIARIÆ [*Sepes*, a hedge] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Nyctanthes*, *Josminum*, *Ligustrum*, *Brunsfelsia*, *Olea*, *Chionanthus*, *Fraxinus*, *Syringa*.

SEPTENIS *foliolis* [*septem*, seven] having seven *folioli*, or small leaves, on each footstalk, as in the *Coronilla glauca*. Bot. Mag. 13. —This term, however, is not to be understood strictly, neither in the plant here mentioned, nor in many others: it means only that the *folioli* are generally seven.

SEPTICUS [*Σηπω*, *putrefacio*, to rot] A specific name given to a *Mucor*, which is frequently

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quently found on the leaves of ivy, beech, tan,
in hot-houses, &c.

SEPTUM [*à sepio*, to inclose] Ludw. The
Dissepimentum of Linnæus, which see.

SERICEUM *Folium* [*sericum*, silk] a term
applied to those leaves whose surface is remark-
ably soft, silky, covered with a down of an
extreme fine texture.

SERPYLLIFOLIA [*Serpyllum*, Thyme, &
folium] with leaves resembling those of the *Thy-*
mus of Linnæus, the *Serpyllum* of every other
botanist; the leaves of which are *plani*, *obtus*,
bas *ciliati*.

SERRATUM *Folium* [*Serra*, a saw] *quod*
angulis acutis imbricatis extremitatum respicientibus
notatur, whose margin is notched with imbri-
cated angles, whose shortest side is next the
apex; so that *radii*, to bisect each salient angle,
must be drawn from the *bas* of the leaf, as in
the *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Arbutus unedo*, & *alpina*,
Papaver orientale. Bot. Mag. 57.

Serratus Calyx, when the *apex*, or upper
edge,

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edge, is regularly cut in small *lacinia*, as in some species of the *Hypericum*.

Serrata Corolla, as in the *Tilia*, & *Alisma*.

SESSILE *Folium* [à *sedeo*, to sit] growing immediately on the *caulis*, without any *petiolus*, as in the *Tormentilla erecta*, *Teucrium scordium*, *Mentha spicata*, *longifolia*.

Sessilis Flos, having no *pedunculus*, as in *Trillium sessile*. Bot. Mag. 40.

Sessilis Radix, joined to the stem, as in the *Canna*.

SETÆ [*χαίτη*, *juba*, a horse's mane] bristles : a species of Pubescence covering the surface of some plants. *Setæ* are either *simplices*, *hamosæ*, *ramosæ*, *plumatae*, or *stellatae* : to which, from the *Phil. Botan.* we may add, *cylindricæ*, *conicæ*, *glanduliferæ*, *furcatae*, as in the *Lavendula* ; or *securiformes*, as in the *Humulus*, &c.

SETACEUM *Folium* [à *Seta*, a bristle] covered with a kind of bristly pubescence, as in the *Asparagus officinalis*.

Setacea squamma, as in the *Crepis barbata*. Bot. Mag. 35.

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SEXFIDUM *Nectarium* [*sex*, fix, & *fissum*, cloven] having fix cuts in the margin, as in the *Narcissus minor*. Bot. Mag. 6.

SEXUS *Plantarum*. Plants are distinguished by the sex of their flowers, which are either *masculus*, *femineus*, or *hermaphroditus*; which see.

SILICULA [dim. à *Siliqua*, a pod] a species of bivalvular *pericarpium*, whose transverse diameter is equal, or nearly so, to its longitudinal; it forms the first order of the class *Tetradynamia*; is distinguished from the *Siliqua*, by the equality of its transverse and longitudinal diameters; from the *Legumen*, by its seeds being alternately fixed to opposite sutures.

SILICULOSA [à *Silicula*, a little pod] the first order in the class *Tetradynamia* of Linnaeus, containing those plants whose *pericarpium* is a *Silicula*. These are the *Siliculosæ* of Ray, and, together with the *Siliquesæ*, the *Cruciformes* of Tournefort.

SILIQUA, a pod, is that kind of *Pericarpium*, which consists of two *Valvulae*, and in which

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which the seeds are fixed alternately to each future, *secundum futuram utramque*. Miller improperly applies this definition to the *Legumen*.

SILIKUOSA [*Siliqua*, a pod] the second order in the class *Tetradynamia* of Linnæus, containing those plants whose *pericarpium* is a *Siliqua*. These are the *Silicosæ* of Ray, and part of the *Cruciformes* of Tournefort.

Silicosæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, of which are these genera, viz. *Myagrum*, *Anastatica*, *Subularia*, *Lepidium*, &c. *Silicosæ aquosæ*, acres, inciscentes, abstergentes, & diureticæ sunt: exsiccatione imminuitur virtus. *Lin.*

SIMPLEX *Caulis*; a simple stem; *continua serie versus apicem extenditur*, i. e. not dividing, but continuing a single stem up to its apex, only sending out smaller branches.

Simplex Spica, consisting of a single *Spica*, opposed to *composita spicillis*.

Simplex Fructificatio, opposed to *composita ex flosculis*.

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Simplex Umbella, having no *Umbellulæ* on the *apices* of its *pedunculi*.

Simplex Radix, not subdivided.

Simplex Folium, opposed to *compositum*; when there is but a single leaf on a *petiolus*, as in the *Fragaria monophylla*. Bot. Mag. 63. *Clematis integrifolia*. Ib. 65.

Simplex Calyx, when consisting of one series of *Lacinia*, as in the *Tragopogon*, *Cineraria*. Bot. Mag. 53.

Simplex Pappus, the down of the seed consisting of a single hair, *pilis indivisis*, as in *Cineraria*. Bot. Mag. 53.

SIMPLICISSIMUS *Caulis*; most simple; having very few branches, and proceeding in a straight line up to its *apex*, opposed to *prolifer*, *dichotomus*; exemplified in the *Lathræa squamaria*. See *Simplex*, *Integer*.

SINUATUM *Folium* [*Sinus*, a hollow] *quod lateribus sinus dilatatos admittit*, whose lateral sinuses are much dilated; gaping wide. In general, any deficiency or break in the disk of a leaf is termed a *sinus*.

SITUS

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SITUS *Foliorum*; the disposition of leaves on the stem, viz. *stellata*, *terna*, *opposita*, *alternata*, *sparsa*, *conferta*, &c.

SOLIDUS *Caulis*, a solid *Caulis*, or stem, in opposition to *inanis*, and *fistulosus*. *Solida*, when applied to *Radix*, indicates a species of the bulbous root, opposed to *Tunicata* and *Squammosa*; of a solid substance like the turnip.

SOLITARIUS *Pedunculus* [*à solus*, alone] when there is but one proceeding from the same part.

Solitarius flos, when there is but one flower upon each *pedunculus*, as in the *Euphorbia peplis*; opposed to *bini*, *terni*, &c. Also in the *Dianthus chinensis*. Bot. Mag. 25; and *Convolvulus triolor*. Ib. 27.

Solitariae stipulae, as in the *Melianthus*, growing on the inside, and external in the *Ruscus*.

SOLUTÆ *Stipulae* [*solvor*, to be loosed] loose, as in most plants, opposed to *adnatæ*.

SPADICEUS [from *Spadix*] applied to an
aggre-

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aggregate flower, whose *Receptaculum*, common to many *flosculi*, is within a *Spatha*.

SPADIX, the *Receptaculum* of a palm; a *Pedunculus* which proceeds from a *Spatha*. A *Spadix*, may be either branched, as in palms; or *simplex*, as in *Dracontium*, &c.

SPARSI *Rami*, *Pedunculi*, *Folia*; scattered without order: *ubi plures absque ordine prognascuntur*, says Linnæus. With regard to branches, an accurate observer will find, that notwithstanding their irregular appearance, they form a spiral line round the trunk, regularly completing the circle in a determinate number of steps. The *Folia sparsa* are exemplified in the *Lilium candidum*, *bulbiferum*, *pomponium*, *chalcedonicum*. Bot. Mag. 30.

Sparse squamæ, exemplified in *Crepis barbata*. Bot. Mag. 35.

SPATHA, [from *σπατος*, *corium*, skin] the *Calyx* is so called when it opens longitudinally, resembling a sheath, and envelopes a *Spadix*, which properly means the receptacle of a palm; but this term is generally applied to other plants whose flower-stalks proceed from a sheath,

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sheath, as in the *Narcissus*, &c. A *Spatha* may be *univalvis*, *bivalvis*, *dimidiata*, *uniflora*, &c. *Vide Bot. Mag.* 51.

SPATHACEÆ [*Spatha*, a sheath, in the language of botany] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Leucoium*, *Galanthus*, *Narcissus*, *Pancratium*, *Amaryllis*, *Crinum*, *Hæmanthus*.

SPATULATUM *Folium* [*Spathula*, an instrument used to spread salve] *cujus figura subrotunda, basi angustiore lineari elongata*, roundish, but lengthened by a narrower linear base: shaped somewhat like a battledoor: exemplified in the *Cistus incanus*. *Bot. Mag.* 43.

SPECIES *Plantarum*, is the third subdivision in the Linnæan system, and comprehends all the different forms of plants which are supposed to have been originally created. These plants, says Linnæus, have, by the established laws of nature, continued to produce others like themselves; therefore the *Species plantarum* comprehends all the different invariable forms
of

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of plants which are found at this day upon the face of the earth.

SPICA [*Σπᾱχυς*, *Æolice* *Σπαχυς*, an ear of corn] a species of inflorescence, resembling an ear of corn, as in the *Lavendula spica*. Linnaeus defines it thus, *flores sessiles sparsim alterni in pedunculo communi simplici*, alternate sessile flowers on a simple pedunculus.

Spica secunda, when the flowers are all turned one way.

Spica disticha, when the flowers look both ways.

Examples of the *Spica* may be seen in the *Phœnix*, *Arum*, *Piper*, *Pothos*, *Acorus*, &c. A *Spica* may be *simplex*, *composita*, *spicillis*, *glomerata*, *ovata*, *ventricosa*, *cylindracea*, *interrupta*,

SPICATA. See *Spica*.

SPICILLA [dim. à *Spica*] a little *Spica*; the minute spicate flower of which the *Spica composita* is composed.

SPICULA *Graminibus* [dim. à *Spica*] A partial *Spica*, otherwise called *Locusta*.

SPINÆ,

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SPINÆ, thorns, rigid prickles; a species of *Arma*, growing on various parts of certain plants for their defence: *Spinæ ramorum arcent pecora*. On the branches we find examples in the *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, *Citrus*, *Hippophaës*, *Gmelina*, *Rhamnus*, *Lycium*, &c. on the leaves, in the *Aloe*, *Agave*, *Yucca*, *Ilex*, *Hippomane*, *Theophrasta*, *Carlina*, &c. on the *Calyx*, in the *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Centauria*, *Moluccella*, *Galeopsis*, &c. on the fruit, in the *Trapa*, *Tribulus*, *Murex*, *Spinacia*, *Agremonia*, *Datura*, &c.

SPINESCENS *Petiolus*, *Stipula* [à *Spina*, a thorn] terminating in a strong sharp point.

SPINOSUS *Caulis*, *Folium* [à *Spina*, a thorn] covered with strong woody prickles, whose roots are not superficial, but proceeding from the body of the stem. When applied to a leaf, *Spinosum Folium*, it indicates the margin running out into rigid points or prickles, *quod margine exit in acumina duriora, rigida, pungentia*.

SPIRALES *Cotyledones* [*spira*, a circle, the coil of a cable, &c.] twisted spirally; a species of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Salifolia*,
Salicor-

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Salicornia, *Ceratocarpus*, *Basella*, and all the *Holeraceæ*.

Spirales Antheræ: in *Chironia*. Bot. Mag. 37.

SPITHAMA, a span. The sixth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: the distance between the extremity of the thumb and that of the first finger when extended; or seven Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

SPITHAMEUS *Caulis* [à *spithama*, a span]
See *Spithama*.

SPLENDENTIA *Folia*, shining. Ludw.
See *Nitidum*.

SQUAMA, a scale; one of the *squamæ* which form an *Amentum*. The narrow, pointed leaves at the base of the calyx of some flowers are called *squammæ*; as in the *Dianthus*, *basî squammis* 4. Bot. Mag. 25.

SQUAMOSA *Radix* [from *squama*, a scale]
scaly: a species of the *bulbosa*, as for example,
the

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the *Lilium*, which is composed of scales lying over each other.

Squamosus Pedunculus, having a scaly surface.

SQUARROSUM *Folium*, &c. [*σχημα*, *scarra*, vel *squarra*, scurf] rough, scaly, or scurfy; applied, as one would imagine, to the superficies of a leaf, and yet Linnæus, in his *Delineatio Plantæ*, ranges it with the terms relative to the sinuses of leaves.

Squarrosus Perianthium, rough, scaly, as in the *Onopordum acanthium*.

STAMEN, flax, thread. The *stamina* are those upright filaments which, on opening a flower, we find within the *Corolla* surrounding the *Pistillum*. According to Linnæus, they are the male organs of generation whose office is to prepare the *Pollen*. Each *Stamen* consists of two distinct parts, viz. the *Filamentum*, and the *Anthera*. These *Stamina* are by English botanists called Chives.

STAMINEUS Flos [*Stamen*] having no *corolla*; Ray. *Apetalus*, of Linnæus; *Incompletus*,

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pletus, Imperfectus, Capillaceus, of other botanists.

Staminiferum Nectarium: Stamina growing on the nectarium, as in *Kleinbovia*.

STATUMINATÆ [*Statumen*, a prop, a support] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Ulmus, Celtis, Bosca*.

STELLATA Folia [*stella*, a star] leaves surrounding the stem like the *radii* of a circle. The same as *Verticillata*.

Stellata Seta. That species of *Pubes* termed *Setæ*, is called *Stellata* when there is a little star, composed of smaller hairs, affixed to the apex of each bristle.

Stellatæ Plantæ, one of Ray's classes, of which the plants are now ranged among the *Tetrandria monogynia* of Linnæus.

Stellatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Anthospermum, Rubia, Aparine, Galium, Valantia, Spermacoce, Houstonia, Cornus, Phyllis*, &c. *Diureticæ sunt. Lin.*

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STERILIS *Flos*, barren, Tournef. *Mas-*
cu'us of Linnæus.

Sterilia Stamina: bearing no *anthera*, conse-
quently no *polen*, and consequently impotent,
as are four of the *stamina* of the *Curcuma*.

STIGMA [from *Στίγμα*, *signum quod inuritur*,
a brand] the *apex* or capital of the *Pistillum*,
containing the *Viscus* which receives the *Pollen*.
Linnæus compares this organ to the *Vulva* in
the female animals. This *Stigma* of Linnæus
is by our *English* botanists called a Summit.

STIMULI [*στυμος*, *Stimulus*, per sync.
Stimulus] stings: a species of *Arma* growing
upon some plants for their defence; *punctura*
venenata arcent animalia nuda, as in the *Urtica*,
Jatropha, *Acalypha*, *Tragia*. Linnæus divides
the *stimuli* into *pungentes* and *urentes*.

STIPATUS, or *stipitatus Pappus* [*Stipes*]
elevated on *Stipites*, as in *Crepis*. Bot. Mag.
35. Particularly used as a division of species
in the *Fungi*, opposed to *acaulis*.

STIPES [*ἀ στυπος*, a stump] that species of
Q *Truncus*,

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Truncus, which is the *basis* of a *Frons*, and is peculiar to the *Palmes*, *Filices*, and *Fungi*.

Stipes, the thread which elevates and connects the *pappus* with the seed.

STIPULA [*à stipa*, tow] stubble. One of the seven *Fulcra* of plants, according to Linnaeus: *squama quæ basi petiolorum aut pedunculorum nascentium utrinque adstat*; the small scale or leaf which grows on each side of the *basis* of a young *petiolus* or *pedunculus*, as in papilionaceous flowers, *Tamarindus*, *Cassia*, *Rosa*, *Melanthus*, *Liriodendrum*, *Armeniaca*, *Persica*, *Padus*, &c. The *Stipulae* are wanting in the *Asperifoliae*, *Didynamia*, *Stellatae*, *Siliquosae*, *Liliaceae*, *Orchideae*, and in most of the *Compositae*. *Stipulae* are either *geminæ*, *solitariae*, *deciduae*, *persistentes*, *adnatæ*, *solutæ*, *intrafoliaceae*, or *extrafoliaceae*.

STIPULARIS Gemma [*Stipula*] formed from a *Stipula*.

Stipulares Glandulae, glands produced from *Stipulae*, as in *Bauhinia*, *Armeniaca*, &c.

STIPULATIO [*à Stipula*] *est stipularum situs*

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& *structura ad basin foliorum*, the structure and situation of the *Stipula*.

STIPULATUS *Caulis* [à *Stipula*] applied to the superficies of a stem, when the outer coat is stronger, and more brittle, than a membrane; rather resembling straw. Opposed to *Membranatus*. Or possibly, Linnæus may intend that it should signify, bearing *Stipulæ*.

STOLO, a sucker or shoot, as in the *Viola odorata*, & *Ranunculus repens*.

STOLONIFERUS *Truncus, Caulis* [à *Stolo*, a shoot, or scion] having scions or suckers from the root.

STRIATUS *Caulis, Culmus, Folia* [*Stria*, a slight groove] superficially channelled, or fluted, longitudinally, with parallel lines.

STRICTUS *Caulis, Culmus, Folia* [from *stringo*, to tie fast] *erectissimus*, perfectly straight, stiff, as the leaves in the *Campanula patula*; opposed to *laxus, flaccidus*. See *Erectus*.

STRIGÆ [à *Strigo*, pro *stringo*, to grasp,

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to tighten] ridges, rows, ranks: such is the meaning of *Strigæ* in its classical acceptation. *Strigæ*, says Linnæus, *arcent setis rigidis animalcula & linguas*, i. e. by their prickles are a defence against animals and animalcula. What *setæ rigide* have to do with *Strigæ*, is difficult to conceive, unless he chuses to call them *Strigæ*, from their standing in rows. Now, in the *Delineatio Plantæ*, he has ranged *Strigæ* with the softer kinds of *pubes*, such as *pili*, *lana*, *tomentum*.

STRIGOSUM *Folium* [à *strigando*, standing still, *quippe bos præ macie*] lank, lean, or perhaps, drawn up as if hide-bound: at least, I know of no other meaning to this word that can possibly be applied to a leaf, unless we derive it from *striga*, a ridge, but then it will be difficult to make *strigosum* of it. *Aculeis lanceolates rigidis*, says Dr. Rotheram; but I know not on what authority.

STROBILUS, a pine-apple; a *Pericarpium* formed from an *Amentum*. Linnæus's term for the *Conus* of other botanists.

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STROBILIFORMIS *Spica*: Spike conical, as in *Justicia ecbolium*.

STYLUS [from *στυλος*, *columna*, a pillar] that part of the *Pistillum* which elevates the *Stigma* from the *Germen*. Linnæus, in his system of the generation of plants, assimilates this organ to the *Vagina* or *Tubæ Fallopianæ* in the females of the animal creation. English botanists call this *Stylus* a Shaft.

SUB, in composition, for *fere*, almost; e. g. *subcordatum*, *subovatum*, nearly *cordatum*, nearly *ovatum*, &c. but when compounded with a term of number, it signifies *most commonly*, as applied to the *Narcissus poeticus*, *Spatha subniflora*.

SUBACAULIS [*sub*, & *acaulis*] almost without stem, as in *Agaricus semipetiolatus*.

SUBALARIA *Folia* [*sub*, under, & *ala*, a wing] Leaves growing from the angle formed by the branch and stem. Synonymous with *Axillaris*, and *Alaris*.

SUBDIVISUS *Caulis*, a species of the *Caulis*

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compositus in which the branches are irregularly subdivided, *subdivisus in ramos absque ordine*.

SUBEROSUS *Caulis, folia* [*sub, & erodere*, to be eaten into] as if a little eaten, or gnawed. When applied to a leaf, it respects the margin only, *marginē suberosa*. If I had not found this term applied to leaves, I should have been apt to derive it from *Suber*, a cork, and explained it accordingly. When applied to the stem, it certainly means, that the bark is soft and elastic like cork. In this sense it is the specific name of a *Boletus*.

SUBEXCEDENS *Calyx* [*sub, & excedo*, to surpass] exceeding a little the *Corolla* in length, as in the *Milium*.

SUBMERSUM *Folium* [*submergo*, to sink under water] applied to aquatic plants: sunk below the surface of the water, as in the *Ranunculus aquatilis*: synonym. with *Demersum*.

SUBPELTATUM *folium*, exemplified in the *Geranium peltatum*. Bot. Mag. 20.

Subquinelobum Folium: having generally five lobes, as in *Tropæolum majus*. Bot. Mag. 23.

SUBRA-

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SUBRAMOSUS *Caulis* [*sub*, & *Ramus*, a branch] having few branches.

SUBRENIFORMUM *folium* [*sub*, pro *fere*, & *ren*, a kidney] almost kidney-shaped, as in the *Geranium Reichardi*. Bot. Mag. 18.

SUBTRIGONUM *Germen*: roundish, but with three obtuse angles, as in the *Geranium versicolor*. Bot. Mag. 21.

SUBROTUNDUM *Folium* [*sub*, near to, & *rotundum*, round] nearly circular, in circumscription.

SUBULATUM *Folium* [*Subula*, an awl] awl-shaped, *est inferius lineare, at versus apicem sensim adtenuatur*; linear below, but gradually tapering towards the *apex*, and ending in a point. This term is also frequently applied to the *Stamina* of flowers, and is one of the classical characteristics of the *Didynamia*, *filamenta subulata*. The *Arenaria saxatilis*, and *Sedum rupestre*, shew examples of the *Folium subulatum*; also *Mesembryanthemum bicolorum*. Bot. Mag. 59.

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Subuiata squamma: the scales at the base of the calyx being awl-shaped, as in the *Dianthus chinensis*. Bot. Mag. 25.

SUCCULENTÆ [*Succus*, juice] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Cactus*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Tetragonia*, *Aizoon*, *Sempervivum*, *Sedum*, *Geranium*, *Linum*, *Oxalis*, *Saxifraga*, *Fagonia*, &c.

Succulentum Folium, succulent, regards the substance, opposed to *exsuccum*.

SUFFRUTEX [*sub*, & *Frutex*, a shrub] An under-shrub: according to Tournefort, a plant which is perennial, ligneous, not gemmiparous, and in stature less than a *Frutex*, exemplified in the *Lavendula*, *Thymus*, & *Salvia*.

SUFFRUTICOSUS *Caulis* [*sub*, & *Frutex*, a shrub] Almost a shrub: the root permanent, the branches generally perishing. *Sub* before, and *usculus* after a word, usurp the place of *fere*, almost.

SULCATUS *Caulis*, *Culmus*, *Folia* [*Sulcus*,

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a furrow] deeply channelled or furrowed longitudinally.

SUPERFICIES *Folii* [ex *super*, i. e. *supra*, & *facies*, a face] surface; *discum folii supinum vel primum tegit*, covers both the superior and inferior disk. A leaf, with regard to its superficies, is *viscidum*, *tomentosum*, *scabrum*, *glabrum*, *striatum*, &c,

SUPERFLUA *Polygamia*, superfluous. The second order in the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus, comprehending those plants in the composition of whose flowers some of the *flosculi* are hermaphrodite, and others female; in which case, the fructification being perfect in the hermaphrodites, the females are superfluous.

SUPERUS *Flos* [*super*, above] when the *receptaculum* of the flower stands above the *Germen* or fruit; opposed to *Inferus*.

Superus Calyx: above the *germen*, as in *Viburnum*. Bot. Mag. 38.

SUPINUM *discum folii*, lying with the face upwards; the superior disk or belly of a leaf.

SUPRA-

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SUPRA-AXILLARIS *Pedunculus* [*supra*, above, & *axilla*, the arm-pit] whose insertion is immediately above the *axilla*, formed by a branch, or leaf, as in the *Asperifolia*, *Potentilla*, *monspeliensis*.

SUPRADECOMPOSITA *Folia*, are those *Folia Composita* which consist of *foliola* growing on a subdivided *petiolus*; *cum petiolus aliquoties divisus adnectit plurima foliola*: they are of three kinds, viz. *tergemina*, *triternata*, *tripinnata*. The *Pimpinella glauca* affords an example of the supra-decomposite leaf; also the *Ranunculus rutæfolius*.

SUPRAFOLIACEUS *Pedunculus* [*supra*, above, & *folium*, a leaf] inserted into the *caulis* above the *petiolus*, just over the leaf.

SURCULUS, a scion or twig, exemplified in the *Jungermannia complanata*, *dilatata*, &c. It seems to be the same with *Stolo*, which see,

SYLVESTRIS [*Sylva*, a wood or forest] A specific name of several plants, properly indicating their usual places of growth, in remote situations; but authors who have given this name

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name to plants, are not always accurate : nor do our English botanists translate it as a trivial name : e. g. *Mentha sylvestris* they call horse mint, long-leaved mint, &c.

SYNGENESIA [$\Sigma\upsilon\gamma$, *cum*, or *simul*, together, & $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, *generatio*] the nineteenth class in the sexual system of Linnæus ; it comprehends the flosculose, or composite flowers, which are the *Compositi* of Tournefort, Rivinus, and Ray. It is a natural class, if we except the last order. The classical characteristics of the flosculose flower are as follows : **CALYX**, a common *Perianthium*, containing the *Receptaculum* and the *Flosculi* ; it contracts when the florescence is past, but expands and turns back when the seeds are mature : it is either *simplex*, *imbricatus*, or *auctus*. **RECEPTACULUM**, common to the fructification, receives many sessile *flosculi* on its *discus*, which is either concave, plane, convex, pyramidal, or globose, and its surface either naked, villose, or paleaceous.—The classical character of the *Flosculi* is, **CALYX**, a small *Perianthium*, frequently quinque-dentate, persisting, fixed on the *apex* of the *Germen*, and becoming the *Corona* of the seed.

COROLLA,

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COROLLA, monopetalous, with a very narrow, long tube, fixed on the *Germen*; it is either tubulate, with the limb campanulate and quinquefid, and the *Laciniae* spreading and reflexed; or ligulate, with the limb linear, plane, turned outwards, the *apex* entire, tridentate, or quinquedentate, truncated; or wanting, having no limb, and frequently no tube. STAMINA, *Filamenta* five, capillary, very short, inserted in the neck of the *corollulae*; *Antherae* five, linear, erect, forming by their union a tubulated cylinder, quinquedentate, of the same length of the limb. PISTILLUM, *Germen* oblong, under the *Receptaculum* of the flower; *Stylus* filiform, erect, of the length of the *Stamina* perforating the *Cylinder* of the *Antherae*; *Stigma* bipartite, the *laciniae* revolute, spreading. PERICARPIMUM, no real one, yet in some instances a coriaceous crust. SEED, one, oblong, often tetragonous, frequently narrower at the base; if, instead of a *Perianthium*, it be crowned with a *Pappus*, it will be found to consist of many *radii* in a circle, which are either simple, radiate, or ramose: this *Pappus* is either sessile or fixed upon a *stipes*. The essential characteristic of a flosculose flower,

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flower, is the *Antheræ* being united in a cylinder, and a single seed below the *Receptaculum* of the *flosculi*. The orders are five, viz. **POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS**, including those plants which have compound flowers, the *flosculi* being all hermaphrodite. It contains 41 genera, viz. *Geropogon*, *Tragopogon*, *Scorzonera*, *Picris*, *Sonchus*, *Lactuca*, *Chondrilla*, *Prenanthes*, *Leontodon*, *Hieracium*, *Grepis*, *Andryala*, *Hysomeris*, *Seriola*, *Hypochæris*, *Lapsana*, *Catananche*, *Cichorium*, *Scolymus*, *Arctium*, *Serratula*, *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Onopordum*, *Cynara*, *Carlina*, *Atractylis*, *Barnadesia*, *Carthamus*, *Bidens*, *Cacalia*, *Ethulia*, *Eupatorium*, *Ageratum*, *Pteronia*, *Stæhelina*, *Chrysocoma*, *Tarchonanthus*, *Calea*, *Santolina*, *Athanasia*. **POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA**, including those plants which have the *Flosculi* of their disk hermaphrodite, and those of the *Radius* female: it contains 39 genera, viz. *Tanacetum*, *Artemisia*, *Hippia*, *Gnaphalium*, *Xeranthemum*, *Carpesium*, *Baccharis*, *Conyza*, *Erigeron*, *Tussilago*, *Senecio*, *Aster*, *Solidago*, *Cineraria*, *Inula*, *Arnica*, *Dorenicum*, *Perdicium*, *Mutisia*, *Helennium*, *Bellis*, *Bellium*, *Tagetes*, *Leysera*, *Zinnia*, *Pectis*, *Eclipta*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Matricaria*, *Unxia*, *Colula*, *Anacyclus*, *Anthemis*, *Achillea*,
Tridax,

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Tridax, Amellus, Sigesbeckia, Verbesina, Bupthalamum. POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA, comprehending those plants which have the *Flosculi* of their disk hermaphrodite, and those of the *radius* neuter: this order contains eight genera, which are all radiate, viz. *Helianthus, Rudbeckia, Coreopsis, Osmites, Sclerocarpus, Gorteria, Centaurea, Zoegaea.* POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA, including those plants which have the *Flosculi* of their disk male, and those of the *radius* female: this order contains 13 genera, viz. *Baltimora, Silphium, Chrysogonum, Melampodium, Calendula, Arctotis, Osteospermum, Othonna, Polymnia, Eriocephalus, Filago, Micropus, Milleria.* POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA, comprehending those plants in the flowers of which several calyces are contained in one common calyx: the genera are seven, viz. *Elephantopus, Sphaeranthus, Echinops, Gundelia, Jungia, Oedera, Stoebe.* MONOGAMIA, including those plants which have simple flowers: it contains seven genera, viz. *Seriphium, Strumpfia, Corymbium, Jasione, Lobelia, Viola, Impatiens.* Syngenesia compositorum in medicina receptissima, communiter amara est. *Lin.*

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TECTA *Capsula*: covered by a valve, as in the *pericarpium* of the *Cyclamen*. Bot. Mag. 4.

TEGMENTUM, a cover. The tegments of a flower are the *Perianthium* and *Corolla*.

TERES *Caulis, Folium*, cylindrical: when applied to leaves, it must be understood partially of such as by their internal pulp are rendered in part cylindrical, *quod maxima ex parte cylindricum est*, as in the *Allium vineale*, & *oleraceum*.

Tereti-flexuosus Scapus: in form of a bent cylinder; exemplified in the *Iris versicolor*. Bot. Mag. 21.

TERGEMINUM *Folium compositum* [*ter*, thrice, & *geminus*, double] a species of what Linnæus calls *supra-decomposita*; three times double, i. e. when a *dichotomus petiolus* is subdivided,

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divided, having two *foliola* on the extremity of each subdivision.

TERMINALIS *Flos*; terminating a branch or stem, as in the *Mentha piperita*.

TERNA *Folia*; three and three: applied to the *folia verticillata*, expressing the number of leaves of which each *verticillum* consists. *Statice sinuata*. Bot. Mag. 71.

Terni pedunculi, three proceeding from the same *axilla*, as in the *Impatiens zeyl*.

TERNATUM *Folium* [*ternus*, three] applied to a *folium digitatum* or *pinnatum*, indicating its number of *foliola*, as in the *Rubus caesus*, *fruticosus*, *saxatilis*.

TERNI Flores. Flowers growing three and three together, as in *Beta cicla*.

TESTICULATA *Radix*. See *Duplicata*.

TESSELLATUM *Folium* [*Tessella*, the square pieces of wood or stone used in making checkered work] regards only *folia colorata*; checkered.

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TETRADYNAMIA [*Τεσσαρες*, *quatuor*, & *Δυναμις*, *potentia*, power] the fifteenth class in the Linnæan system; it comprehends all the plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with four long and two short *stamina*; besides which it has the following classical characteristics, *viz* **CALYX**, *Perianthium* tetraphyllous, oblong, the *foliola* of which are ovato-oblong, concave, obtuse, connivent, gibbous at the *basis*, the opposite ones equal and deciduous. **COROLLA**, cruciform, four equal *Petala*; *Un-gues plano-subulati*, erect, *Limbi* flat, and enlarging outwards, obtuse, and hardly touching each other; the *Petala* inserted in the same circle with the *Stamina*. **STAMINA** six, erect; two opposite to each other, about the height of the *Calyx*; four somewhat longer, but not so long as the *Corolla*; *Antheræ* somewhat oblong, acuminate, swelling at their *basis*, erect, with their *apices* inclining outwards. Close to the *basis* of the two shorter *Stamina* there is a nectariferous gland, which differs in its appearance in the different *genera*; to avoid compressing this gland, these two filaments make a curve, which renders them shorter than the other four. **PISTILLUM**, the *Germen* above

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the *Receptaculum*, growing daily longer; *Stylus*, the length of the longer *stamina*, or entirely wanting; *Stigma* obtuse. PERICARPIUM, *Siliqua*, bivalvate; frequently bilocular, opening from the *basis* to the *apex*; *Dissepimentum* prominent at the *apex* beyond the *Valvæ*, the prominent part having before served as a *Stylus*. SEMINA, roundish, nodding, alternately and longitudinally sunk in the *Dissepimentum*; *Receptaculum* linear, surrounding the *Dissepimentum*, and lodged in the sutures of the *Pericarpium*. This is really a natural class, and has been universally considered as such by systematic botanists. It is the *Cruciformes* of Tournefort. and the *Siliculosæ* & *Siliquosæ* of Ray. The plants of this class are universally esteemed antiscorbutic. The essential generical characteristic is commonly to be found in the situation of the nectariferous gland. The orders are two, viz. SILICULOSÆ, containing 14 genera, viz. *Myagrum*, *Vella*, *Anastatica*, *Subularia*, *Draba*, *Lepidium*, *Tblaspi*, *Cochlearia*, *Iberis*, *Alyssum*, *Clypeola*, *Peltaria*, *Biscutella*, *Lunaria*; SILIQUOSÆ, containing 19 genera, viz. *Ricotia*, *Dentaria*, *Cardamine*, *Sisymbrium*, *Erysimum*, *Chamira*, *Cheiranthos*, *Heliophila*,
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Hesperis, Arabis, Turritis, Brassica, Sinapis, Raphanus, Bunias, Isatis, Crambe, Cleome.

TETRAGONUS *Caulis*; four-cornered, as in the *Passiflora a'uta*. Bot. Mag. 66. See *Trigonus*.

Tetragona Siliqua, as in the *Sinapis nigra*.

TETRAGYNIA [τεσσαρες, *quatuor*, & *gyn*, *mulier*, a woman] one of the orders in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 13th classes in the Linnæan system; it distinguishes the plants, in those classes, which in their fructification discover four *Pistilla*, these being considered as the female organs of generation.

TETRANDRIA [from *τεσσαρες*, *quatuor*, four, & *Andr*, *maritus*, a husband] Linnæus's fourth class, comprehending hermaphrodite flowers, with four *stamina* of equal length. The orders of this class are three, viz. **MONOGYNIA**, containing 70 genera, viz. *Protea*, *Cephalanthus*, *Globularia*, *Dipsacus*, *Scabiosa*, *Knautia*, *Allionia*, *Hedyotis*, *Scabrita*, *Spermacoce*, *Sherardea*, *Asperula*, *Diodia*, *Knoxia*, *Houstonia*, *Galium*, *Crucianella*, *Rubia*, *Siphonanthus*, *Catef-*

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bæa, *Ixora*, *Pavetta*, *Petesia*, *Mitchella*, *Manettia*, *Callicarpa*, *Aquartia*, *Polypremum*, *Pencæa*, *Blœria*, *Buddleja*, *Ægiphila*, *Exacum*, *Plantago*, *Scoparia*, *Skimmia*, *Rhacoma*, *Oibera*, *Centunculus*, *Sanguisorba*, *Cissus*, *Epimedium*, *Cornus*, *Orixa*, *Fagara*, *Ptelea*, *Samara*, *Ludvigia*, *Bankisia*, *Oldenlandia*, *Ammannia*, *Isnardia*, *Trapa*, *Dorstenia*, *Hydrophylax*, *Elæagnus*, *Cometes*, *Nigrina*, *Gonocarpus*, *Santalum*, *Struthiola*, *Sirium*, *Acæna*, *Crameria*, *Hartogia*, *Rivina*, *Salvadora*, *Camphorosma*, *Alchemilla*; DIGYNIA, containing eight genera, viz. *Galopina*, *Alphanes*, *Crucita*, *Bufonia*, *Hamamelis*, *Cuscuta*, *Hypecoum*, *Gomozia*; TETRAGYNIA, containing seven genera, viz. *Ilex*, *Coldenia*, *Potamogeton*, *Ruppia*, *Sagina*, *Tillæa*, *Mygenda*.

TETRANGIÆ [Τεσσαρες, four, & Ἀγγος, *vas*, a vessel, or *loculamentum*] The eighteenth class in Boerhaave's system, containing only *Ruta*, *Peganum*, & *Stramonium*.

TETRAPETALA *Corolla* [Τεσσαρες, *quatuor*, & Πτεalon, *petalum*] consisting of four petals, as in the class *Tetradynamia*.

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TETRAPHYLLUS *Calyx* [Τεσσαρες, & Φυλλον, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of four leaves, as in *Sagina*, *Epimedium*, and in the class *Tetradynamia*.

TETRASPERMA *Planta* [Τεσσαρες, & sperma, seed] producing four seeds, as the *Asperifoliae*, & *Verticillatae*.

THALAMUS [Θαλαμος, a bed, a chamber] the *Receptaculum*, so called by *Vaillant*, *Ludwig*, &c.

THECA, a bag or sheath, the same as *Vesicula*, in *Linnæus*; exemplified in the *Jungermannia furcata*. *Dellen*.

THYRSATIM. Towered, in a sort of spike like a pine cone. See *Thyrsum*.

THYRSUS, a spear wrapt about with ivy, which the ancients carried in their hands at the feasts of *Bacchus*. *Linnæus* makes it a species of inflorescence, which may be either *nudus* or *foliatus*. In the *Phil. Botan.* he defines it to be a *panicula coarctata in formam ovatam*, instanced in the *Syringa* & *Petasites*.

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TOMENTOSUS *Caulis, Folia* [*Tomentum*, short wool, shorn off] *villis intertextis vix conspicuis tegitur, ergo sæpius albidum, uti plantæ marinæ & campestres ventis expositæ*, covered with a whitish down, whose hairs are interwoven, and hardly distinguishable; exemplified in the *Cerastium tomentosum*, and in the leaves of the *Origanum onites*, *Althæa officinalis*, *Cistus incanus*. Bot. Mag. 43.

TOMENTUM [*Τομῶν*, *frustum*, a fragment, *seu quod sectione est ablatum*] short wool, flocks: a species of pubescence, which covers the surface of many plants, defending them, in some degree, from the violence of the wind; *gaudet sæpius colore incano*, as in the *Tomax*, *Medicago*, *Halimus*.

TOROSUM *Pericarpium* [*à Torus*, protuberance or swelling, as of the veins] bunched out in knobs by the inclosed seed.

TORTA *Corolla* [*torqueo*, to writhe, torture] twisted, as in the *Nerium*, *Asclepias*, *Vinca*. See *Contorti*.

TORTILIS *Arista*, [*à torqueo*, to writhe, or twist] twisted.

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Tortuosum folium : twisted, as in the *Narcissus major*. Bot. Mag. 51.

TORULOSA *Silique* [à *torulus*, dim. à *torus*] See *Torosum*.

Torulosa nux, exemplified in the *Serpicula*.

TRANSVERSUM *Dissepimentum*, at right angles with the sides of the *Pericarpium*, opposed to *parallelum*.

TRAPEZIFORMIUM *Folium* [*Trapezium*, a geometrical quadrangle, whose sides are neither equal nor opposite] a leaf in the form of a trapezium.

TRIANDRIA [*Tres*, *tres*, three, & *Avus*, *maritus*, a husband] Linnæus's third class, consisting of those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers, with three *Stamina*. The orders are three, viz. **MONOGYNIA**, of which there are 34 genera, viz. *Valeriana*, *Olax*, *Tamarindus*, *Rumphia*, *Cneorum*, *Camocladia*, *Melothria*, *Rotala*, *Ortegia*, *Loeflingia*, *Willichia*, *Polycnemum*, *Hippocratea*, *Crocus*, *Witsenia*, *Ixia*, *Gladiolus*, *Antholyza*, *Iris*, *Moræa*, *Dilatris*, *Wachendorfia*, *Commelina*, *Calisia*, *Xyris*, *Schoenus*,
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Cyperus,

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Cyperus, Scirpus, Kyllinga, Fuirena, Eriophorum, Lygeum, Nardus, Pommereulla, Lygeum; DIGYNIA, containing 31 genera, viz. *Bobartia, Cornucopiæ, Saccharum, Phalaris, Paspalum, Panicum, Phleum, Alopecurus, Milium, Agrostis, Aira, Melica, Poa, Briza, Uniola, Daëtylis, Cynosurus, Festuca, Bromus, Stipa, Avena, Anthistiria, Lagurus, Arundo, Aristida, Lolium, Rottbollia, Elymus, Secale, Hordeum, Triticum*; TRIGYNIA, comprehending 11 genera, viz. *Eriocaulon, Montia, Proserpinaca, Triplaris, Holosteum, Koenigia, Polycarpon, Mollugo, Minuartia, Queria, Lechea.*

TRIANGIÆ [*Τρεῖς*, three, & *Ἀγξ, vas*, a vessel] the seventeenth class in Boerhaave's system, founded on the number of *loculamenta* in the *pericarpium*.

TRIANGULARE *Folium*; a triangular leaf, *cum tres anguli prominentes ambiunt discum*. *Triangulare* is used to express the figure of a leaf considered in one plane, and is therefore different in its signification from *Triquetrum*, or *Trigonus*, which see.

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TRICOCCA *Capsula* [Κοκκῶς, *granum*, & grain] *trilocularis* with a single seed in each *loculamentum*.

Tricocca, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Kambogia*, *Euphorbia*, *Dalechampia*, *Clutia*, *Andrachne*, *Phyllanthus*, *Osyris*, *Croton*, *Trajia*, &c.

TRICUSPIDATA *Stamina*, three-pointed, as in the *Allium ampeloprasum*, *arenarium*, *sphaerocephalon*. See *Cuspidatum*.

TRIFARIUM *folium*, having three sides, as the *Minium triquetrum*.

TRIFIDUM *Folium* [*in tres partes fissum*] thrice divided by linear sinuses, having straight margins, exemplified in the *Resida lutea*. See *Fissum*.

Trifidum Nectarium, as in *Nigella*. Bot. Mag. 22.

Trifidum Stigma: in three divisions, as in *Amaryllis formosissima*. Bot. Mag. 47.

TRIFLORUS *Pedunculus* [*tres*, & *flos*, a flower]

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flower] bearing three flowers : producing three fructifications on each *Pedunculus*.

TRIGLOCHIDES *Hami* [*tres*, & *Γλωχης*, *cuspis*, a point] the pubes of plants having three curved hooks.

TRIGONUS *Caulis* [*τρις*, *ter*, & *γωνια*, *angulus*, an angle] Linnæus, in the *Phil. Botan.* explains this term according to its derivation, as signifying the number of angles; but in his *Delineatio Plantæ*, a later work, in a subdivision, under *figura*, he uses *angulatus* to express the angles, and in the next subdivision he has *3-queter*, & *3-gonus* : now *3-queter* he explains to mean, three plain sides; therefore *trigonus* must signify a triangular figure whose sides are either concave or convex.

TRIGYNIA [*Τρις*, *tres*, three, & *Γυν*, *mulier*, a woman] the third order in the first thirteen classes, except the first, the fourth, and the seventh, in the Linnæan system : it includes those plants which in their fructification discover three *Styli*, which are considered, in the sexual system, as the female organs of generation.

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TRIHILATÆ [*Hilum*, which see] an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Cardiospermum*, *Paullinia*, *Sapindus*, *Staphylæa*, *Banisteria*, *Berberis*, &c.

TRIJUGUM *Folium* [*tres*, & *jugo*, to yoke] a pinnate leaf, of three pair of *foliola*.

TRILOBUM *Folium* [*tres*, three, & *Δοβος*, the tip of the ear] consisting of three lobes, as in the *Leonurus cardiaca*, *Receda odorata*. Bot. Mag. 29.

TRINA *folia*. Three leaves growing together.

TRINERVIUM *Folium* [*tres*, three, & *nervus*, a nerve or string] having three apparent vessels running from the *basis* to the *apex* without branching or anastomosing. This term must not be confounded with *Triplinervium*, which see.

TRIOECIA [*τρεῖς*, *tres*, three, & *οἶκος*, *domus*, a house] the third order in the class *Polygamia* of Linnæus. There is but one genus of the

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the order, viz. the *Ficus*, in which there are male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers produced separately on different plants.

TRIPARTITUM *Folium* [*tres*, & *partitus*, divided] consisting of three divisions, *usque ad basin*, down to the base, as in the *Eringium campestre*.

TRIPETALA *Corolla* [*τρεις*, *tres*, & *Πεταλον*, *petalum*] consisting of three *petala*, as in the *Alisma*, & *Sagittaria*.

TRIPETALOIDEÆ [*tres*, & *Petalum*] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Butomus*, *Alisma*, *Sagittaria*.

TRIPHYLLUS *Calyx* [*τρεις*, & *Φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of three leaves, as in *Tradescantia*.

TRIPINNATUM *Folium compositum* [*tres*, three, & *pinnatus*, winged] *triplicato pinnatum*; when a *petiolus* is first pinnated by smaller *petioli*, and those by still smaller, which are themselves pinnated with *foliola*; *cum petiolus adfigit*

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adfigit plura foliola bipinnata : a species of the *spra-decomposita*, according to Linnæus.

TRIPLINERVIUM *Folium* [*triplex*, triple, & *nervus*, a nerve or string] whose apparent vessels are threefold, that is, running by three's from the *basis* to the *apex*, without branching or anastomosing : different in its signification from *Trinervium*, which see.

TRIQUETRUM *Folium, Caulis* [*qu. triquadrus*, i. e. *quadratus in tres angulos*] having three plain sides, *cujus tria latera longitudinalia plana sunt*. This term, when applied to leaves, regards their substance, as *Triangulare*, their figure considered in one plane. Examples of the *Caulis triqueter*, may be seen in the *Viola tricolor* ; and of the *Folium triquetrum* in the *Anthericum ossifragum*.

Triqueter culmus, exemplified in the *Carex cespitosa*.

TRISPERMA [*tres*, & *sperma*, seed] producing three seeds, as *Euphorbia*.

TRITERNATUM *Folium compositum* [*tres*, three, & *ternus*, threefold] *triplicato-ternatum* ;
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when the divisions of a triple *petiolus* are subdivided into three's, each subdivision having three *foliola* on its extremity, *cum petiolus adfigit tria foliola biternata*. This Linnæus calls a species of the *supra-decomposita*.

TRIVALVE *Pericarpium* [*tres*, & *valvæ*, doors or valves] consisting of three valves, as in the *Viola*, *Polemonium*, *Helianthemum*.

TRUNCATUM *Folium* [*Truncus*, a stump] having its *apex* truncated, or cut off, *quod linea transversali desinit*.

TRUNCUS, in general, the body, stem, or stock of a tree or plant; defined by Linnæus to be that which produces the leaves and fructification; its species, according to his *Phil. Botan.* are seven, viz. *Caulis*, *Culmus*, *Scapus*, *Pedunculus*, *Petiolus*, *Frons*, *Stipes*; but, in his *Delineatio Plantæ*, the three first and the last only are retained, the 4th, 5th, and 6th being rejected. Former botanists applied the word *Truncus*, to trees only.

TUBERCULATUS [*à Tuberculum*, a little pimpled]

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pimple or tubercle] having tubercles, as in the *Lichen scriptus*, &c.

TUBERCULUM, a little pimple, exemplified in the *Lichen calcareus*.

TUBEROSA Radix [à *Tuber*, a knob] a knobbed root; *i. e.* consisting of subrotund bodies collected into a bundle, as in *Pæonia*, *Hemerocallis*, *Solanum*, &c. The *Tuberosa* are of three kinds, viz. *palmata*, *fasciculata*, & *pendula*.

TUBULATUM Perianthium; tubular, as in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus; opposed to *patens*, *reflexum*, *inflatum*.

Tubulatum Nectarium, as in *Heleborus*. Bot. Mag. 3.

Tubulata Corolla, as in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus.

TUBULOSI Flosculi [à *Tuba*, a tube] when they are tubular and nearly equal: *Flosculi* of this structure form one of the three divisions of the compound flowers; they constitute the *flosculosi* of Tournefort.

Tubulosum Perianthium, tubular, opposed to *patens*.

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Tubulosum Folium, when, being cut transversely, it appears hollow within.

TUBUS, a tube ; the inferior narrow part of a monopetalous *Corolla*.

TUNICATUS *Caulis*, *Radix* [*Tunica*, a coat] wrapt in, or consisting of many coats. When applied to a root, it indicates a species of the *Bulbosa*, consisting of concentric layers as in the *Cepa*, for instance, opposed to *Squamosa*, *Solida*.

Tunicatum Semen, as in *Carex*.

TURBINATUM *Pericarpium* [*turbo*, a top] broad at the *apex*, and narrow at the *basis*, like a pear.

Turbinatum Perianthium as in the *Grislea*, *Memecylon*.

TURGIDUM *Legumen*, swollen, as in the *Ononis*.

TURIO [à *Tyro*, a novice] the *Gemma* so called, by Ludwig, when proceeding from the root.

VAGÆ

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VALVULA, a valve; the pieces of the
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external substance which, in that species of *pericarpium* termed *Capsula*, incloses the seed of fruit; *paries quo fructus tegitur externe*.

VARIEGATUS, of various colours, as the *Iris variegata*, &c. Bot. Mag. 16.

VARIETAS, variety; the fourth subdivision in the Linnæan system; it comprehends the various appearances observable in plants produced from the same kind of seed. The causes of this variety are the differences of climate, situation, or soil; and the difference of their appearance is either in magnitude, plentitude, shape, colour, taste, or smell.

VASA [à *vescendo*, to be eaten, *quod in ea vescæ ponantur*] vessels. Vegetables are composed of at least three species of vessels, viz. *Vaso succosa*, which convey their juices; *Utriculi*, which preserve them; and *Tracheæ*, which attract the air, like the lungs of animals.

VEGETABILIA [à *vegeto*, to quicken] one of the three kingdoms of nature according to Linnæus, comprehending seven distinct families, viz. *Plantæ*, *Palmeæ*, *Gramina*, *Filices*, *Musci*, *Algæ*, *Fungi*.

VENO-

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VENOSUM *Folium* [*Vena*, a vein] *cum vasa discurrentia evadunt ramosissima, & anastomoses nudo oculo exhibent*, whose veins branch and anastomose over the whole leaf, as in the *Viburnum lantana*.

VENTRICOSA *Spica* [*venter*, the belly] big-bellied; narrowing towards each extremity.

Ventricosum Perianthium, as in the *Esculus*.

Ventricosa Corolla, as in the *Digitalis*.

VENTRICULOSUS *Calyx* [dim. à *venter*, the belly] bellying out in the middle, but not in so great degree as *Ventricosus*; exemplified in the *Salicornia*.

VEPREULÆ [dim. à *Vepres*, a brier or bramble] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Rhamnus*, *Sideroxylum*, *Chrysophyllum*, *Lycium*, *Ceanothus*, *Philyca*, *Cestrum*, *Catesbæa*, &c.

VERNATIO [*Ver*, the spring] The position of the leaf within the bud. It is, ac-

V E

according to Linnæus, *conduplicata*, *convoluta*, *involuta*, *revoluta*, *imbricata*, *equitans*, *obvoluta*.

VERRUCOSA *Capsula* [*Verruca*, a wart] producing, on its surface, little knobs or warts, as in the *Euphorbia verrucosa*.

VERSATILIS *Anthera* [*verto*, to turn] when the *Anthera* is fixed horizontally on the point of the *filamentum*, and consequently is so poised, as to turn on it, like the needle of a compass, as in the *Vitex*, *Linnaea*, *Geranium*, &c.

VERSICOLOR: of various colours, as in the *Iris versicolor*. Bot. Mag. No. 21.

VERTICALIA *Folia* [*vortex*, the top of any thing] leaves so situated that their *basis* is perpendicularly above their *apex*: applied only to aquatic plants.

Verticales flores, when the disk of the flower is turned as it were upside down, facing the earth; opposed to *horizontales*.

VERTICILLATI *Rami*, *Flores*, *Folia* [*à Verticillum*, an axis or spindle] branches, flowers,

V E

ers, or leaves, surrounding the stem like the radii of a wheel, *caulem annulatim ambientibus*. The same as *Stellati*.

Verticillata, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Ajuga*, *Teucrium*, *Trichostema*, *Thymus*, *Satureja*, &c. *Verticillatæ* sunt fragrantæ, nervinæ, resolventes, & pellentes: folia virtute pollent. *Lin.* The *Verticillatæ* are of the class and order, in the sexual system, *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.

Verticillata radix, a species of the fibrous root, exemplified in the aquatic and fenny plants. *Ludwig*.

VERTICILLUS [*vertex*, a whirlpool] a little whirl, axis, or spindle; a species of inflorescence in which the flowers grow in whirls, as in the *Marrubium*. A *Verticillus* may be either *sessilis*, *pedunculatus*, *nudus*, *involucratus*, *bracteatus*, *confertus*, or *distans*.

VESICULA, a little bladder. The *Pericarpium* of the *Fucus*.

VESICULARIS *Scabrities* [*vesica*, a bladder] a species of glandular *Scabrities*, rough-

V I

ness, scarce visible to the naked eye, resembling *vesiculæ*, on the surface of some plants, as in the *Mesembryanthemum*, *Aizoon*, *Tetragonia*, &c.

Vesicularis Pulpa : pulp in small bladders, as in *Citrus*.

VEXILLUM, a standard ; the upright *petalum* of a papilionaceous *corolla*.

VILLOSUS *Caulis, Folium* [*à Villus*, wool] *pilis mollibus pubescens* ; covered with distinct but soft hairs ; woolly, as in the *Ulex europæus*, *Primula villosa*. Bot. Mag. 14.

Villoso-glandulosum folium, exemplified in *Viburnum tinus*. Bot. Mag. 38.

VIRGATUS *Caulis* [*virga*, a rod] shooting forth straight slender branches, or rods, as in the *Artemisia campestris*.

VISCIDUM *Folium* [*viscus*, glue] when the surface of the leaf is clammy, *quod humore non fluido sed tenaci oblitum*, as in the *Senecio viscosus*.

VISCOSITAS [*viscus*, glue] expresses that clam-

U M

clamminess which covers the surface of some plants: it is ranged by Linnæus among the *Pubes*.

VIVIPARUS, producing offspring alive, in opposition to *Oviparus*. Linnæus considers the seed of a plant as an egg; he therefore applies this term to plants that propagate without seed, as the *Polygonum viviparum*, in which the lower flowers on the spike frequently change to bulbs that sometimes germinate on the stem: *Spicæ flores inferiores in bulbos transeunt sæpe viviparos*. Exemplified also in *Poa alpina*.

ULIGINOSA *Loca* [*Uligo*, the natural moisture of the earth] bogs; *loca spongiosa, aqua putrida laborantia, colonis invisæ, nec segetis, nec sæni proventui apta*.

UMBELLA [dim. ab *umbra*, a shadow] an umbel, or umbrella; a *receptaculum* producing many equal *pedunculi* from one centre, as in the *Eryngium*, *Angelica*, *Cicuta*, *Pimpinell*, &c. An *Umbella* is either *simp'lex*, *composita*, *universalis*, or *partialis*.

U M

UMBELLATUS *Flos*, properly so called, hath a common *receptaculum*, divided into *pedunculi* proceeding from the same point, a *germen* under the *corolula*, five distinct deciduous *Stamina*, a bifid *pistillum*, and two seeds united at their summits. They are of the class and order *Pentandria Digynia*.

Umbellatæ, a numerous order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, amongst which are the following genera, viz. *Eryngium*, *Arctopus*, *Daucus*, *Angelica*, *Pimpinella*, &c. In siccis aromaticæ, calefacientes, & pellentes; in aquosis autem venenatæ sunt: radice & feminibus pollent. *Lin.* The *Umbellatæ* constitute the seventh class in Tournefort.

UMBELLULA [dim. ab *Umbella*] the *Umbella partialis* which diverges from the apex of each *pedunculus* of an *Umbella composita*.

UMBILICUS, the navel. The centre of a flower: *umbilico clauso*, the centre closed, as in *Browallia*. *Bot. Mag.* 33.

UMBILI-

U N

UMBILICATUM *Folium* [*umbilicus*] See *Peltatum*.

Umbilicatus flos, fashioned like a navel, as in the *Lichen miniatus*, &c.

UMBO; Morison. See *Discus*.

UNANGULATUS *Caulis* [*Unus, & angulus*] forming one angle, as in the *Iris fœtidissima*.

UNCINATUM *Stigma* [*Uncipus*, an instrument hooked at the end] hooked, as in the *Viola lantana*.

Uncinata Arista, as in the *Geum urbanum*.

UNCTUOSUM *Folium*, clammy. Ludw. See *Viscidum*.

UNDATUM *Folium* [*unda*, a wave] or *Undulatum*, whose surface rises and falls in waves towards the margin, *cum discus folii versus marginem convexè adscendit & descendit*, as in the *Alchemilla*, *Potamogeton crispum*.

UNDULATA *Corolla* [*Undula*, dim. ab *unda*, a wave, waved, as in the *Gloriosa*.

Undulatum

U N

Undulatum Folium, as in the *Oenothera mollifolia*. Synon. with *Undatum*.

UNGUICULARIS *Caulis* [ab *Unguis*, a nail of the hand, &c.] See *Unguis*.

UNGUICULATA *petala*: a generic character of *Agristemma*. Bot. Mag. 24.

UNGUIS [*οὐξ*, *idem*] a nail of the hand or foot. The third degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants; the length of a finger-nail, containing six *Lineæ*, or half a Parisian inch. See *Mensura*.

Unguis, the *basis* of each *petalum* in a polypetalous *Corolla*.

UNICUS *Flos*, when the entire stem produces but one flower; different in signification from *Solitarius*, which see.

Unica Radix, a single root; having one bulb only, opposed to *duplicata*.

UNIFLORUS *Pedunculus* [*unus*, one, & *flos*, a flower] bearing one flower; having but one fructification on each *Pedunculus*.

Uniflora

U N

Uniflora Spatha: in *Narcissus major*. Bot. Mag. 51.

UNIFOLIUM [*unus*, & *folium*] having but one leaf, exemplified in the *Helleborus hyemalis*.

UNILATERALIS *Racemus* [*unus*, one, & *latus*, a side] when the flowers grow only on one side of the *pedunculus*.

Unilaterales Cotyledones, growing on one side only; a species of the *Monocotyledones*, exemplified in *Palmæ*.

UNILOCULARIS *Capsula* [*unus*, one, & *loculus*, a little place] a capsule with one cell, as in *Dodecatheon*, &c. Bot. Mag. 12.

UNISPERMA *Bacca* [*unus*, et *sperma*, seed] fruit, a berry containing a single seed, as in *Viburnum*. Bot. Mag. 38.

UNIVERSALIS *Umbella*, an universal umbel; the large *Umbella*, in an *Umbella composita*, to the extremities of whose *pedunculi* the *umbellulæ* are attached; opposed to *partialis*.

Universalis

U R

Universale Involucrum, when below the *Umbella universalis*.

VOLVA, the membranaceous *Calyx* of *fungi*: it may be *approximata*, or *remotissima*.

VOLVATUS *Stipes*, opposed to *nudus*, when applied to the stem of the *Fungus*; surrounded by a *Volva*, exemplified in *Phallus impudicus*, &c. *Fior. Lond.*

VOLUBILIS *Caulis* [*à volvo*, to roll] *spirally ascendens per ramum alienum*; ascending spirally round the branch or stem of another. Their course is either *sinistrorsum*, to the left, with the sun's apparent motion, as in *Humulus*, *Helxine*, *Lonicera*, *Tamus*; or *dextrorsum*, the reverse, as in *Convolvulus*, *Basella*, *Phaseolus*, *Cynanche*, *Euphorbia*, *Eupatorium*.

Volubilis Cirrhus, a twining tendril, *dextrorsum retrorsumque*: most of the *leguminosæ* have tendrils of this kind.

URCEOLATA *Corolla* [*Urceolus*, ab *Urceus*, a pitcher] bellying out like a pitcher, *pelvis instar inflata, et undique gibba*.

Urceolatus Calyx, as in *Durio*.

URENS

V U

URENS *Caulis, Folium* [*Uro*, to burn] burning, stinging, like nettles.

UTRICULI [ab *uter*, a bag, or bottle] *sunt vascula repleta liquore secreto*; a species of glandular secretory vessels, observable in various parts of the surface of some plants, resembling little bottles, replete with a secreted liquor.

VULGARIS [*Vulgus*, the common people] common. The trivial or specific name of many plants in the old botanists, as the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, &c. Synon. with *Frequens*.

CALENDARIUM
BOTANICUM.

FLORENT PRIMUM

JANUARIO.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Musci.

Mnium	hygrometricum	Hypnum	dendroides,
Bryum	apocarpium,		riparium,
	extinctorum,		sericeum,
	undulatum,		clavellatum.
	viridulum,		
	argenteum,		

FEBRUARIO.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Musci.

Mnium	tricomane,	Hypnum	plumosum,
Bryum	truncatulum,		cupressiforme,
Hypnum	taxifolium,		curtipendulum
	bryoides,		purum,
	triquetrum,		velutinum,
	parietinum,		sciuroides,
	prælongum,		myosuroides,
	crista castrensis		gracile.

ALGÆ.

FEBRUARIO.

Algæ.

Jungermania asplenoides, Jungermania lanceolata.

MARTIO.

HEXANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Galanthus Nivalis, Narceffus pseudo.

OCTANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Daphne mezereum, Daphne laureola.

ICOSANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Prunus spinosa.

POLYANDRIA.

Polygynia.

Ranunculus ficaria,
Helleborus viridis,

Helleborus foetidus.

. TETRA-

M A R T I O.

TETRADYNAMIA.

Siliculosa.

Thlaspi bursa-pastoris

Siliquosa.

Arabis thaliana.

SYNGENESIA:

Polygama superflua.

Tussilago farfara,

Tussilago parafites.

Monogamia.

Viola odorata.

MONOECIA.

Polyandria.

Corylus avellana.

DIOECIA.

Diandria.

Salix hermaphroditica.

T

Oster.

M A R T I O.

Oxandria.

Populus alba,
tremula,

Populus nigra.

Syngenesia.

Ruscus acculeata.

POLYGAMIA.

Dioecia.

Fraxinus excelsior.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Musci.

Phascum	acaulon,	Bryum	æstivum,
	Subulatum,		cespiticium,
Polytricum	subrotundum		carneum,
	striatum,	Hypnum	adiantoides,
Mnium	fisum,		complanatum,
Bryum	pomiforme,		lucens,
	pyriforme,		filicinum,
	subulatum,		proliferum,
	rurale,		viticulosum,
	murale,		aleopecurum,
	scoparium,		illecebrum,
	fetaceum,		cuspidatum.
	paludosum,		

Algae

M A R T I O.

Algæ.

Jungermania bicuspidata	Jungermania tamarisci,
undulata,	platyphylla
nemorea,	varia,
albicans	epiphylla,
multiflora,	pufilla,
dilatata,	glaucæ.
Riccia	

A P R I L E.

MONANDRIA.

Digynia.

Callitriche verna.

DIANDRA.

Monogynia.

Veronica hederifolia,	Veronica verna.
triphyllus,	

TRIANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Valeriana locusta,	Eriphorum vaginatum,
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Digynia.

Agrostis minima,	Hordium marianum
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A P R I L E.

Trigynia.

Montia fontana, Sagina erecta.
Holotheum umbellatum,

PENTANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Myosotis scorpioides, Primula veris,
Asperugo procumbens, Rhamnus frangula.
Primula vulgaris,

Digynia.

Ulmus campestris, Ulmus montana.

Trigynia.

Sambucus nigra, Alfine media.

Polygynia.

Myosurus minimus.

HEXANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Juncus Pilosus Ornithogalum luteum,
campestris, umbellatum,
Narcissus poeticus, Scilla bifolia.

*the Scilla bifolia is not of Europe
it is German only. Lox?*

OCTANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Vaccinium myrtillus, Vaccinium vitis idæa.
uliginosum,

Tetra-

A P R I L E.

Tetragynia.

Adoxa moschatellina.

DECANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Andromeda polyfolia.

Digynia.

Chrysoplenium alternifolium,
 oppositifolium,
Saxifraga oppositifolia,
 tridaetylites,
 hipnoides.

Trigynia.

Stellaria holostea.

Pentagynia.

Oxalis acetosella,
Ceraftium viscosum,
 semidecandrium.

DODECANDRIA.

Trigynia.

Euphorbia amygdaloides.

A P R I L E.

ICOSANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Prunus infititia.

Digynia.

Cratægus torminalis.

Trigynia.

Sorbus domestica.

Pentagynia.

Pyrus communis.

Polygynia.

Fragaria sterilis.

POLYANDRIA.

Polygynia.

Anemone pulsatilla,
nemorosa,
apennina,

Ranunculus auricomus,
aquatilis,
Caltha palustris.

DIDYNAMIA.

Angiosperma.

Lathræa squamaria,

Scrophularia vernalis.

TETRADYNAMIA.

Siliculosa.

Draba verna,

Lepidium petræum,
Cochlearea

A P R I L E.

Cochlearea officinalis, Cochlearea groenlandicæ,

Siliquosa.

Dentaria	bulbifera,	Cardamine	impatiens,
Cheiranthus	cheiri,		parviflora,
Brasica	napa,		hirsuta,
	oleracea,		pratensis,
Cardamine	bellidifolia,		amara.

MONADELPHIA.

Decandria.

Geranium cicutarium, Geranium robertianum,

DIADELPHIA.

Hexandria.

Fumaria officinalis.

Decandria.

Ulex europæus, Ervum Solonienfe.

SYNGENESIA.

Polygamia æqualis.

Leontodon taraxacum,

Polygamia superflua.

Tussilago hybrida.

A P R I L E.

Monogamia.

Viola hirta,

Viola canina,

GYNANDRIA.

Diandria.

Ophrys nidus avis,

Ophrys apifera.

MONOCOEIA.

Triandria.

Carex montana,
faxatilis,

Carex riparia.

Tetandria.

Betula alba,

Buxus sempervirens.

Polyandria.

Quercus robor.

DIOECIA.

Diandria.

Salix pentandria,
purpurea,
caprea,

Salix viminalis,
alba.

Triandria.

A P R I L E.

Triandria.

Empetrum nigrum.

Tetrandria.

Rhamnus catharticus.

Enneandria.

Mercurialis perennis.

Monadelphia.

Taxus baccata.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Filices.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Equisetum arvense.

Musci.

<i>Splachnum</i>	<i>ampullaceum</i>	<i>Bryum</i>	<i>pulvinatum,</i>
	<i>vasculosum,</i>		<i>capillare.</i>
<i>Mnium</i>	<i>pellucidum,</i>	<i>Hypnum</i>	<i>denticulatum,</i>
	<i>androgynum,</i>		<i>undulatum,</i>
	<i>annotinum,</i>		<i>crispum,</i>
	<i>serpyllifolium,</i>		<i>squarrosum,</i>
<i>Bryum</i>	<i>cirratum,</i>		<i>serpens.</i>
	<i>purpurium,</i>		

Alga.

<i>Jungermania</i>	<i>viticulosa,</i>	<i>Jungermania</i>	<i>complanata</i>
	<i>polyanthus,</i>		<i>ciliaris,</i>
	<i>quinquedentata,</i>		<i>rupestris,</i>
	<i>resupinata,</i>		<i>pinguis,</i>
	<i>reptans,</i>		<i>multifida,</i>
			<i>Junger-</i>

A P R I L E.

Alge.

Jungermania furcata, Marcantia conica,
Targionia hypophylla, Anthoceros punctatus,

M A I O.

MONANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Hippuris vulgaris, Valeriana rubra.

DIANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Voronica, officinalis,	Voronica arvensis,
serpyllifolia,	fruticulosa,
montana,	Pinguicula villosa,
agrestis,	vulgaris,

Digynia.

Anthoxanthum odoratum.

TRIANDRIA.

Digynia.

Alopecurus pratensis,	Bromus Secalinus,
Aira præcox,	tectorum,
Poa annua,	Lolium bromoides,
pilosa,	Elymus arenarius,
Festuca bromoides	Triticum maritimum,

Tri.

M A I O.

Trigynia.

Tillæa muscosa, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*.

TETRANDRIA.

Monogynia.

<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> ,	<i>Alchemilla alpina</i> ,
<i>Asperula odorata</i> ,	<i>Euonymus europæus</i> ,
<i>Galium aperine</i> ,	

Digynia.

<i>Gentiana campestris</i> ,	<i>Bufonia tenuifolia</i> .
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> ,	

Tetragynia.

Potamogeton crispum.

PENTANDRIA.

Monogynia.

<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> ,	<i>Vinco major</i> ,
arvense,	<i>Campanula hederacea</i> ,
<i>Anchusa sempervirens</i> ,	<i>Lonicera priclymenum</i> ,
<i>Pulmonaria officinale</i> ,	<i>Ribes rubrum</i> ,
<i>Primula farinosa</i> ,	alpinum,
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	nigrum,
<i>Vinca minor</i> ,	uva crispa.

Digynia.

<i>Hydrocolyle vulgaris</i> ,	<i>Sifon inundatum</i> ,
<i>Sanicula europæa</i> ,	verticillatum,
<i>Bunium bulbocastanum</i> ,	<i>Smyrnum olusatrum</i> ,
flexuosum,	<i>Carum carui</i> ,
	<i>Ægopodium</i>

M A I O.

Ægopodium podagraria, *Scandix odorata*,
Æthusa meum, *cerefolium*,
Scandix anthriscus,

Trigynia.

Viburnum lantana, *Viburnum opulus*.

Pentagynia.

Linum catharticum.

HEXANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Juncus sylvaticus, *Allium ursinum*,
Convallaria majalis, *Berberis vulgaris*,
 polygonatum, *Tritillaria meleagris*,
 multiflora, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*,
Hyacinthus non-scriptus, *Anthericum serotinum*,
Acorus calamus,

Trigynia.

Triglochin maritimum.

OCTANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Vaccinium oxycoccus.

Trigynia.

Polygonum bistorta.

Tetragynia.

Paris quadrifolia.

M A I O.

DECANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Arbutus alpina, *Arbutus uva-ursi.*

Digynia.

Saxafraga granulata.

Trigynia.

Arenaria trinervia, *Arenaria serpyllifolia.*

Pentagynia.

Cotyledon umbilicus, *Cerastium arvense,*
Oxalis corniculata, *latifolium,*
Lichnis viscaria, *tomentosum,*

DODECANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Asarum europæum.

ICOSANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Prunus padus, *Prunus avium.*
 cerasus,

Digynia.

Cratægus aria, *Cratægus oxyacanthus.*

Trigynia.

Sorbus aucuparia.

Poa-

M A I O.

Pentagynia.

Mespilus germanica, *Pyrus malus*

Polygynia.

Rosa rubiginosa, *Rubus fruticosus,*
 canina *Fragaria vesca,*
Rubus idæus, *Potentilla verna.*

POLYANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Chelidonium major.

Polygynia.

Ranunculus lingua, *Ranunculus repens,*
 sceleratus, *parviflorus,*
 bulbosus, *hederaceus,*

DIDYNAMIA.

Gymnospermia.

Ajuga reptans, *Lamium purpureum,*
Glechoma hederacea, *Galeopsis galeobdolon.*
Lamium album,

Angiospermia.

Orobanche major, *Pedicularis sylvatica.*

TETRA-

M A I O.

TETRADYNAMIA.

Siliculosa.

Draba muralis,
 incana,
Cochlearea anglica,

Cochlearea danica,
 armoracia,
Iberis nudicaulis.

Siliquosa.

Erysimum barbarea,
 alliaria,
Hesperis matronalis,
Arabis stricta,
Turritis glabra,

Brassica napus,
Cardamine petraea,
Sisymbrium murale,
 irio,
Crambe maritima.

MONADELPHIA.

Decandria.

Geranium moschatum,
 phæum,

Geranium molle,
 dissectum.

Polyandria.

Malva sylvestris.

DIADELPHIA.

Oëandria.

Polygala vulgaris,

Decandria.

Spartium copanum,
Genista anglica,

Orobus tuberosus,
Lathyrus Nissolia,

Vicia

M A I O.

Vicia lathyroides, sepium,	Trifolium scabrum, procumbens,
Ornithopus perpusillus,	filiforme,
Trifolium repens, subterraneum, pratense,	Medicago lupulina, arabica.

SYNGENESIA.

Polygamia æqualis.

Tragopogon porrifolium	Hyoseris minima,
Leontodon hispidum,	Hypochaeris radicata,
Hieracium pilosella,	

Polygamia superflua.

Senecio vulgaris,
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum,
Matricharia suaveolens,
Achillea millefolium,

GYNANDRIA.

Diandria.

Orchis bifolia, morio, mascula, ustulata,	Orchis latifolia, abortiva, Satyrium viride, Ophrys ovata,
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MONOECIA.

Monandria.

Arum maculatum.

Dian-

M A I O.

Diandria.

Lemna trisulca,

Triandria.

Carex distica.
canescens,

Carex pendula,
acuta,

Tetandria.

Betula nana.

Polyandria.

Tagus castanea,
sylvatica,

Carpinus betulus.

Monadelphia.

Pinus sylvestris.

DIOECIA.

Diandria.

Salix amygdalina,
fragilis,
helix,
aurita,

Salix repens,
fusca,
rosmarini-folio.

Tetrandria.

Viscum album,
Hippophæ rhamnoides,

Myrica gale.

Pentandria.

Pimpinella dioica, Rumex acetosella.

M A I O.

Decandria.

Lychnis dioica.

Icosandria.

Rubus chamæmorus,

Monadelphica.

Juniperus communis.

Syngenesia.

Brionia alba,

Gnaphalium dioicum.

POLYGAMIA.

Monoecia.

Valantia cruciata,
Parietaria officinalis,

Acer pseudo-platanus,
campestre.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Filices.

Equisetum fluviatile,
Ophioglossum vulgatum,

Osmunda lunaria.

Musci.

Phascum repens,
Fontinalis antipyretica,
Polytricum commune,
Mnium hornum,
crudum,

Mnium triquetrum,
Bryum heteromallum,
laterale,
alpinum,
Hypnum aduncum.

JUNIO.

J U N I O.

DIANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Lignstrum vulgare,	Veronica scutellata,
Circæa lutitiana,	Utricularia vulgaris,
Veronica spicata,	minor,
beccabunga,	Salvia verbenaca.

TRIANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Valeriana officinalis,	Shoenus nigricans,
Iris foetidissima,	Cyperus nigricans,
xiphium,	Eriphorum polystachion,
germanica,	Nardus stricta.

Digynia.

Phalaris canariensis,	Festuca duriuscula,
Panicum verticillatum,	rubra,
Alopecurus bulbosus,	myurus,
agrestis,	amethystina,
monspeliensis,	dumetorum,
Milium effusum,	fluitans,
Aira aquatica,	Bromus sterilis,
Melica nutans,	pinnatus,
Poa alpina,	Avena pubescens,
trivialis,	frigosa,
pratensis,	Arundo calamagrostis,
maritima,	arenaria,
compressa,	Lolium perenne,
nemoralis,	Elymus caninus,
distans,	europæus,
Dactylus glomerata,	Triticum junceum,
Festuca ovina,	repens.

3 U N I O.

TETRANDRIA

Monogynia.

Dipsacus sylvestris,	Sanguisorba officinalis,
Scabiosa succisa,	Plantago major,
columbaria,	lanceolata,
Galium spurium,	maritima,
mullugo,	Centunculus minimus,
boreale,	Cornus sanguinea,
procumbens,	suecia,
erectum,	Alchemilla vulgaris.

Digynia.

Cuscuta epithymum.

Tetragynia,

Ilex aquifolium,	Potamogeton pectinatum
Potamogeton perfoliatum	pufillum,
lucens,	densum,
ferratum,	Sagina procumbens,
compressum,	apetala,

PENTANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Lithospermum purp-coer.	Lyfimachia nemorum,
Cynoglossum officinale,	nummularia,
Borago officinale,	Azalea procumbens,
Lycopsis arvensis,	Convolvulus arvensis,
Menyanthes nymphoides	Polemonium coeruleum,
trifoliata,	Atropa belladonna,
Lyfimachia vulgaris,	Solanum dulcamara,
thyrsiflora,	nigrum,
	Chironia

J U N I O.

Monogynia.

Chironia centaurium,	Verbascum blattari,
Campanula hybrida,	Hyosyamus niger,
Samolus valerandi,	Thesium linophyllon.

Digynia.

Polygonum amphibium,	Conium maculatum,
hirsuta,	Oenanthe crocata,
Peucedanum officinalis,	pimpinelloides
Angelica sylvestris,	Coriandrium sativum,
Sium angustifolium,	Scandix pecten veneris,
Caucalis latifolia,	Cherophyllum sylvestre,
Daucus carota,	Imperatoria ostrutheum,

Trigynia.

Sambucus ebulus,	Saphylea pinnata,
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Pentagynia.

Linum usitatissimum,	Linum tenuifolium.
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HEXANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Juncus inflexus,	Juncus triglumis,
squarrosus,	Allium vineale,
trifidus,	fchoenoprasum.

Digynia.

Rumex digynus.

Trigynia.

Rumex crispus,	Rumex pulcher.
acutus,	

J U N I O.

Polygynia.

Alisma plantago,
damafonium,

Alisma ranunculoides,

HEPTANDRIA:

Monogynia.

Trientalis europæa.

OCTANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Epilobium montantum, Erica multiflora,
Erica vulgaris, dabœtia,
cinerea, didyma,
ciliaris,

Trigynia.

Polygonum viviparum, Polygonum convolvulus,
aviculare,

ENNEANDRIA.

Hexagynia.

Butomus umbellatus.

Y U N I O.

DECANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Pyrola rotundifolia, *Pyrola secunda*.

Digynia.

Saxifraga Stellaris, *Dianthus deltoides*,
 nivalis, *barbatus*.
 umbrosa,

Trigynia.

Silene anglica. *Arenaria peploides*,
 nutans, *tenuifolia*,
 amoena, *rubra*.
 conoidea,

Pentandria.

Coryledon lutea, *Lichnis flos cuculi*,
Sedum villosum, *Cerastium vulgatum*,
Agrostema githaco, *alpinum*.

DODECANDRIA.

Digynia.

Agrimonia eupatoria.

Trigynia.

Reseda luteola, *Euphorbia characias*.
Euphorbia peplis,

Y U N I O.

ICOSANDRIA.

Pentagynia.

Spiræa ulmaria.

Polygynia.

Rosa villosa,
 spinosissima,
Rubus cæsius,
 saxatilis,
Potentilla fruticosa,
 anserina,

Potentilla argentea,
 opaca,
 repens,
Tormentilla erecta,
Geum urbanum,
Comarum palustre.

POLYANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Astæa spicata,
Papaver hybridum,
 argemone,
 rhoeas,

Papaver dubium,
 cambricum,
Cistus guttatus,
 salicifolius.

Trigynia.

Delphinium consolida.

Pentagynia.

Aquilegia vulgaris, *Aquilegia alpina,*

Hexagynia.

Stratiotes aloides.

Polygynia.

Thalictrum alpinum,
 flavum,

Ranunculus flammula,
 hirsutus,
 Ran-

JUNIO.

Polygynia.

Ranunculus acris,
arvensis,

Trollius europæus.

DIDYNAMIA.

Gymnospermia.

Ajuga pyramidalis,
Teucrium chamæpitis,
scordium,
chamædris,
Lamium amplexicaule,

Galeopsis ladanum,
trahit,
Stachys arvensis,
Melittis melissophyllum,

Angiospermia.

Orobanche ramosa,
Rinanthus crista-galli,
Melampyrum sylvaticum
Pedicularis palustris,

Anterrhinum cymbalaria
minus,
majus.

TETRADYNAMIA.

Siliculosa.

Myagrum fativum,
Villa annua,
Lepidium latifolium,
ruderales,
Thlapsi arvense

Thlapsi campestre,
perfoliatum,
Cochlearea coronopus,
dedima,
Iberis amara.

Siliquosa.

Erysimum officinale,
Cheiranthus tricuspidatus,

Cheir-

J U N I O.

Cheiranthus erysimoides,
sinuatus,

Arabis turrita,

Turritis hirsuta,

Brassica orientalis,

Raphanus raphanistrum,

Sisymbrium nasturtium,

sylvestre,

amphibium,

terrestre,

monense,

Sinapis arvensis,

nigra,

Bunias cakile.

MONADELPHIA.

Decandria.

Geranium maritimum,
pratense,
lucidum,

Geranium columbinum
pusillum,
sanguineum.

Polyandria.

Malva rotundifolia.

DIADELPHIA.

Hexandria.

Fumaria claviculata.

De-

J U N I O.

Decandria.

Ononis spinosa,	Trifolium officinale,
repens,	ornithopoides,
Lathyrus aphaca,	arvense,
sylvestris,	glomeratum,
pratensis,	striatum,
palustris,	stellatum,
Vicia Sativa,	agrarium,
lutea,	ochroleucum,
Ervum tetraspermum,	stellatum,
hirsutum,	Lotus corniculata,
Astragalus glycyphyllos	Medicago sativa.
arenarius,	

SYNGENESIA:

Polygamia æqualis:

Tragopogon pratense,	Carduus acanthoides,
Sonchus oleraceus.	crispus,
alpinus,	helenioides,
Crepis foetida,	Carlina vulgaris,
tectorum,	Eupatorium cannabinum,
Lapsana communis,	Athanasia maritima.

Polygamia superflua.

Senecio viscosus,	Matricaria chamomilla,
Cineraria alpina,	Anthemis cotula,
Chrysanthemum segetum	Centaurea scabiosa,
Matricaria parthenium,	Filago gallica,

Monogamia.

Jasione montana.	Viola tricolor.
Viola palustris,	

Gy.

JUNIO.

GYNANDRIA.

Diandria.

Orchis pyramidalis,
militaris,
maculata,
conopsea,
Satyrium hircinum,

Satyrium albidum,
repens,
Ophrys paludosa,
anthropophora,
myodes.

Hexandria.

Zostera marina.

MONOECIA.

Monandria.

Chara tomentosa,
hispida,

Chara flexilis,

Diandria.

Lemna minor,

Lemna polyrhiza.

Triandria.

Carex capitata,
pulicaris,
pauciflora,
arenaria,
leporina,
brizoides,
muricata,
paniculata,
flava,

Carex pilulifera,
atrata,
limosa,
panicea,
pallens,
distans,
vesicaria,
hirta,

Polyandria.

Myriophyllum spicatum, Sagittaria sagittifolia.

DIOE-

γ U N I O.

DIOECIA.

Diandria.

Salix herbacea,
reticulata,

Salex arenaria.

Tetandria.

Carex dioica,

Valeriana dioica,

Pentandria.

Humulus lupulus,
Tamus communis.

Rumex acetosa.

Octandria.

Rhodiola rosea.

Enneandria.

Hydrocharis morsus ranæ:

POLYGAMIA.

Monoecia.

Holcus lanatus.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Filices.

Equisetum palustre,
limosum,

Pilularia globulifera.

Musci.

J U N I O.

Musci.

Polytricum alpinum,	Mnium fontanum,
urnigerum,	Bryum flexuosum.
Mnium palustre,	

J U L I O.

DIANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Veronica hybrida,	Lycopus europæus,
anagallis,	Salvia pratensis.

TRIANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Iris pseudacorus,	Scirpus coespitosus,
Schoenus mariscus,	lacustris,
ferrugineus,	holoschoenus,
compressus,	setaceus,
Cyperus longus,	mucronatus,
Scirpus palustris	sylvaticus.

Digynia.

Phalaris arundinacea,	Phleum pratense,
arenaria,	arinarium,
phleoides,	nodosum,
Panicum viride,	crenitum,
dactylon,	Alopecurus geniculatus,
	Alop-

JULIO.

Digynia.

Alopecurus panaceus,	Cynosurus coeruleus,
Agrostis spicaventi,	Festuca elatior,
rubra,	glabra,
canina,	cambrica,
alba,	Bromus arvensis,
pumila,	racemosus,
Aira cæspitosa,	squarrosus,
flexuosa,	Stipa pinnata,
canescens,	Avena elatior,
caryophylla,	nuda,
Poa aquatica,	flavescens,
angustifolia,	pratensis,
rigida,	Arundo phragmites,
bulbosa,	epigejos,
cristata,	Lolium temulentum,
Briza minor,	Bottobella incurvata,
media,	Secale villosus,
Cynosurus, echinatus,	

TETRANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Dipsacus fullonum,	Galium parisiense,
Asperulla cynanchica,	Rubia peregrina,
Galium palustre,	Plantago media,
uliginosum,	coronopus,
verum,	loefflingi,

Digynia.

Gentiana filiformis,	Cuscuta europæa.
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Tetragynia.

Potamogeton graminium.

PEN-

JULIO.

PENTANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Pulmonaria maritima,	Campanula latifolia,
Symphytum officinale,	trachelium,
Echium italicum,	glomerata,
vulgare,	Phyteuma orbicularis,
Hottonia palustris,	Lonicera xylosteum,
Anagallis tenella,	Verbascum thapsus,
Convolvulus sepium,	lychnitis,
soldanella,	nigrum,
Datura stramonium,	Illecebrum verticillatum
Campanula patula.	Glaux maritima.

Digynia.

Herniaria glabra,	Sium nodiflorum,
Salsola kali,	Sison segetum,
fruticosa,	Pastinaca sativa,
Gentiana amarella,	Echinophora spinosa,
filiformis,	Caucalis arvensis,
Eryngium maritimum,	nodosa,
campestre,	Athamanta oreoselinum,
Bupleurum rotundifolium	Heracleum spondylium,
tenuissimum,	Oenanthe fistulosa,
Ligusticum scoticum,	Cicuta virosa,
cornubiense,	Cherophyllum tumulum
Sium latifolium,	

Pentagynia.

Statice armeria,	Drosera longifolia,
limonium,	anglica,
reticulata,	Sibbaldia procumbens,
Linum perenne,	Spergula pentandria.
Drosera rotundifolia,	

HEX-

§ U L I O.

HEXANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Frankenia pulverulenta, Alium arenarium,
Juncus acutus, oleraceum,
articulatus, carinatum,
buffonius, Anthericum ossifragum,
Alium ampeloprasum, Asparagus officinalis.

Digynia.

Polygonum hydropiper.

Trigynia.

Rumex sanguineus, Rumex obtusifolium,
maritimus, Triglochin palustre.

OCTANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Epilobium angustifolium Epilobium alpinum,
hirsutum, villosum,
tetragonum, Erica tetralix.

Digynia.

Gentiana perfoliata.

Trigynia.

Polygonum maritimum, Polygonum fagopyrum.

J U L I O.

DECANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Monotropa hypopithis.

Digynia.

Saxifraga herculus,	Dianthus glaucus,
autumnalis,	arenarius,
Saponaria officinalis,	caryophyllus.
Dianthus armeria,	

Trigynia.

Cucubalus bacciferus,	Stellaria nemorum,
behen,	graminea,
Silene noctiflora,	Arenaria laricifolia,
armeria,	Cherleria sedoides.
acaulis,	

Pentagynia.

Sedum reflexum,	Sedum sexangulare,
dasyphyllum,	Cerastium aquaticum,
album,	Spergula nodosa.

DODECANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Lithrum falicaria.

Trigynia.

Reseda lutea,	Euphorbia helioscopia,
Euphorbia peplus,	paralias,
exigua,	platyphyllus,
segetalis,	hyberna.

Do-

J U L I O.

Dodecagynia.

Sempervivum tectorum.

ICOSANDRIA.

Pentagynia.

Spiræa filipendula,

Polygynia.

Rosa alba,
Potentilla rupestris,
Tormentilla repens,

Geum rivale,
Drias octopetala,

POLYANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Nymphæa alba,
Chelidonium glaucium,
 corniculatum,
Papaver somniferum,
Tilia europæa,
Cistus anglicus,
 surrejanus,
 helianthemum,
 polifolius,
Clematis vitalba.

Polygynia.

Thalictrum minus,
Adonis autumnalis,

Ranunculus reptans,

J U L I O.

DIDYNAMIA.

Gymnospermia.

Teucrium scorodonia,	Stachys germanica,
Nepeta cataria,	Ballota nigra,
Menthu sylvestris,	Marubium vulgare,
viridis,	Leonurus cardiaca,
aquatica.	Clinopodium vulgare,
fativa,	Origanum vulgare,
gentilis,	Thymus serpyllum,
arvensis,	acinos,
Betonica officinalis,	Scutellaria minor.
Stachys sylvatica,	

Angiospermia.

Melampyrum cristatam,	
arvense,	
pratense,	
Antirrhinum spurium,	
arvense,	
monspeffulanum,	
linaria,	
oronticum,	
Scrophularia nodosa,	
aquatica,	
Digitalis purpuræa,	
Sibthorpia europæa,	
Limosella aquatica.	

TETRADYNAMIA.

Siliculosa.

Subularia aquatica,	Thlaspi montanum.
Thlaspi hirtum,	

Sil-

γ U N I O.

Siliquosa.

Erysimum cherianthoides Sinapis alba,
Sisymbrium sophia, Isatis tinctoria.

MONADELPHIA.

Decandria.

Geranium pimpinellifolium,
nodosum,
sylvaticum,
rotundifolium.

Polyandria.

Malva parviflora, Malva moschata,

DIADELPHIA.

Decandria.

Genista tinctoria,	Vicia cracca,
Ononis arvensis,	bithynica,
Anthyllis vulneraria,	Hippocrepis comosa,
Pisum marinum,	Hedysarum onobrychis,
Orobus sylvaticus,	Astragalus uralensis,
Lathyrus hirsutus,	Trifolium alpestre,
latifolius,	Medicago falcata.
Vicia sylvatica,	

POLYADELPHIA.

Polyandria.

Hypericum androsaemum,
quadrangulum,

X 3

Hy-

J U L I O.

Polyandria.

Hypericum perforatum,	Hypericum hirsutum,
humifusum,	elodes.
montanum,	

SYNGENESIA.

Polygamia æqualis:

Picris echioides,	Hypochæris glabra,
hieracioides,	Cichorium intubus,
Sonchus palustris,	Arctium lappa,
Lactuca virosa,	Serratula tinctoria,
Preanthes muralis,	arvensis,
Hieracium alpinum,	Carduus lanceolatus,
taraxaci,	nutans,
dubium,	palustris,
auricula,	pratensis,
murorum,	marianus,
paludosum,	eriontherus,
fabaudum,	acaulis,
umbellatum	Onopordum acanthidum
Crepis biennis,	Bidens tripartita,
Hypochæris maculata,	cernua.

Polygamia superflua.

Tanacetum vulgare,	Senecio jacobæus,
Gnaphalium luteo-album,	Solidago virgaurea,
supinum,	Inula helenium,
Conyza squarrosa,	Crysanthemum inodorum
Erigeron acris,	Matricaria maritima,
Senecio sylvaticus,	Anthemis nobilis,
erucifolius,	arvensis,
jacobæa,	tinctoria,

Poly-

J U L I O.

Polygama frustranea.

Centaurea cyanus,
nigra,

Centaurea calcitrapa,
solstitialis,

Polygamia necessaria.

Filago germanica, Filago montana.

Monogamia.

Lobellia dortmanna.

GYNANDRIA.

Diandria.

Ophrys corallorhiza,
cordata,
loefelii,

Ophrys monarchis,
Serapias latifolia,
Cypripedium calceolus,

Hexandria.

Aristolochia clematidis.

MONOECIA.

Monandria.

Zannichellia palustris, Chara vulgaris.

Triandria.

Typha latifolia,
angustifolia,
Sparganeum erectum,
natans,

Carex incurva,

Carex vulpina,
tomentosa,
capillaris,
pseudo cyperus,

Littorella lacustris,

Ț U L I Q.

Tetandria.

Betulla alnus.

Polyandria.

Ceratophyllum demersum,
Myriophyllum verticillatum,
Poterium sanguisorba.

DIOECIA.

Tetrandria.

Urtica dioica,

Decandria.

Cucubalus otites.

POLYGAMIA.

Monoecia.

Holcus mollis, Ægilops incurva.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Filices.

- Fquisetum hyemale,
Osmunda regalis,
spicans,

Polypodium vulgare,
felix-mas.

Musci.

JULIO.

Musci.

Lycopodium clavatum, Sphagnum palustre,
inundatum, Bryum pellucidum.
anotinum,

Algæ.

Marcantia cruciata.

AUGUSTO.

MONANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Salicornia herbacea.

DIANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Circæa alpina.

TRIANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Crocus fativa,
Scirpus pauciflorus,
acicularis,

Scirpus fluitans,
maritimus.

Di-

AUGUSTO.

Digynia.

Panicum crusgalli,	Melica cœrulea,
sanguinale,	Dactylis cynosuroides
Phleum paniculatum,	Cynosurus cristatus,
Milium lendigerum,	Festuca decumbens,
Agrostis stolonifera,	Bromus giganteus,
capillaris,	asper,
sylvatica,	Avena fatua.
Aira montana,	

TETRANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Dipsacus pilosus,	Galleum pusillum,
Scabiosa arvensis,	

Tetragnia.

Potamogeton nutans,	Ruppia maritima,
marinum,	Linum radiola,

PENTANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Campanula rotundifolia, **Campanula** rapunculus,

Digynia.

Herniaria lenticulata,
Chenopodium bonus henricus,
 urbicum,
 rubrum,
 murale.

Che-

AUGUSTO.

Digynia.

Chenopodium serotinum,
album,
viride,
hybridum,
glaucum,
vulvaria,
polyspermum,
maritimum,

Beta maritima,
vulgaris,
Severtia perennis,
Gentiana pneumonanthe,
Peucedanum filaus,
Crithmum maritimum,
Sison amomum,
Anethum fœniculum,
Pimpinella saxifraga,
magna,
Apium graveolens,
Caucalis anthriscus,
Anthamanta libanotis,
Æthusa cynapium.

Tetragynia.

Parnassia palustris.

HEXANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Frankenia levis,	Juncus bulbosus,
Juncus conglomeratus,	biglumis,
effusus,	Scilla autumnalis.
filiformis,	

Di-

AUGUSTO.

Digynia.

Polygonum perficaria, *Lythrum hyssopifolia*.

Trigynia.

Rumex britannica, *Colchicum autumnale*.

Polygynia.

Alisma natans.

OCTANDRIA,

Trigynia.

Polygonum pensylvanicum.

Tetragynia.

Elatine alinastrum.

DECANDRIA,

Monogynia.

Pyrola minor.

Digynia.

Saxifraga aizoides,
 cæspitosa,
Scleratinus annuus,

Scleratinus perennis,
Dianthus prolifer.

Trigynia.

Arenaria verna.

Pentagynia.

Sedum teleptrium,
 rupestre,

Sedum annuum,
Spergula arvensis:

Do-

AUGUSTO.

DODECANDRIA.

Trigynia.

Euphorbia portlandica, Euphorbia verrucosa.

ISCOSANDRIA.

Polygynia.

Potentilla alba.

POLYANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Nymphæa lutea, Chelidonium hybridum.

DIDYNAMIA.

Gymnospermia.

Verbena officinalis,	Origanum onites,
Montha rotundifolia,	Melissa calamintha,
piperita,	nepeta,
exigua,	Scutellaria galericulata,
pulegium,	Prunella vulgaris.
Stachys palustris,	

Angiospermia.

Bartia viscosa,	Euphrasia odontites,
alpina,	Anterrhinum elatine
Euphrasia officinalis,	Scrophularia scorodonia.

Mo-

AUGUSTO.

MONADELPHIA.

Polyandria.

Althea officinalis, *Lavatera arborea.*

DIADELPHIA.

Hexandria.

Fumaria capreolata.

Decandria.

Trifolium fragiferum.

SYNGENESIA.

Polygamia æqualis.

Sonchus arvensis,
Lactuca scariola,
Saligna,

Leontodon autumnale,
Serratula alpina.

Polygamia superflua.

Artemisia campestris,
maritima,
absinthium,
vulgaris,
coerulescens,

Gnaphalium margaritaceum,
sylvaticum,
uliginosum,

Erigeron canadense,
Senecio paludosus,
Aster tripolium,
Inula dysenterica,

In-

AUGUSTO.

Polygamia superflua.

pulicaria,
crtihmoides,
Cineraria palustris,
Anthemis maritima,
Achillea plarmica.

Monogamia.

Viola lutea, Impatiens noli-tangere.

GYNANDRIA.

Diandria.

Ophrys spiralis, Serapias grandiflora.
Serapias longifolia,

MONOECIA.

Triandria.

Carex remota.

Tetrandria.

Urtica pilulifera, Urtica urens.

Pentandria.

Xanthium strumarium, Amaranthus blitum,

AUGUSTO.

POLYGAMIA.

Monoecia.

Atriplex portulacoides, Atriplex patula,
laciniata, littoralis,
hastata, pediculata,

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Filices.

Osmunda crispa,
Acrosticum septentrionale,
Pteris aquilina,
Trichomanes tunbrigense,

Musci.

Lycopodium selaginoides,
 felago,
 alpinum,
Fontinalis squamosa,
 pinnata,
Bryum aciculare.

Algæ.

Marcantia polymorpha.

SEP-

SEPTEMBRE.

MONANDRIA.

Digynia.

Callitriche autumnalis.

HEXANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Peplis portulaca,
Anthericum calyculatum.

Digynia.

Polygonum minus.

DECANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Arbutus unedo.

SEPTEMBRE.

MONOECIA:

Triandria.

Eriocaulon decangulare,

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Musci.

Fontinalis minor, Bryum tortuosum.

Algæ.

Jungermania concinnata, Jungermania alpina,

OCTOBRE.

PENTANDRIA.

Monogynia.

Hedra helix.

DIOECIA.

Enneandria.

Mercurialis annua.

CRYPT-

OCTOBRE.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Musci.

Sphagnum alpinum,
 arboreum,
Bryum glaucum,

Bryum hypnoides'
 verticillatum,
Hypnum rutabulum.

Algæ.

Jungermania bidentata. Riccia minima.
 julacea.

F I N I S.

